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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Volume III No. 8 Royal Oak, Michigan February 22, 1937

"DICTATORSHIP"— OR DEMOCRACY?

All Capital Is Agog Over Court Issue

By Staff Correspondent of Social Justice

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A brilliant state reception was on at the White House. To the strains of "Hail to the Chief," played by the scarlet-cloaked Marine Band, the president and Mrs. Roosevelt took their places in the Blue Room, ready to receive. Now the line of guests moved forward, the cabinet officers and their wives in the van.

Society reporters jotted down what the women were wearing. Mrs. Cordell Hull, on the arm of the distinguished-looking Secretary of State, wore a black gown threaded with gold; Mrs. Harold Ickes, a costume of burgundy lace; Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, a gown of black crepe with a neck-line of Nile green, and—. But here the society reporters stopped their scribbling and stared at Mrs. Cummings.

The plump and popular wife of the Attorney General of the United States was alone, unescorted — a rare, perhaps unprecedented, spectacle in Washington society, for the Cummings' are unusually devoted. Why was Mrs. Cummings a "widow" for the night?

Why Mrs. Cummings Was Party "Widow"

Had a newspaper man known the answer to that, he would have had the news "scoop" of the age, an explosive story of vast historical significance.

President Roosevelt "broke" the news story next morning —Friday, February 5—at a press conference. By that time, lanky Attorney General Cummings, having toiled all night, had supplied him with the draft of a bill to be sent to Congress and a message to explain it.

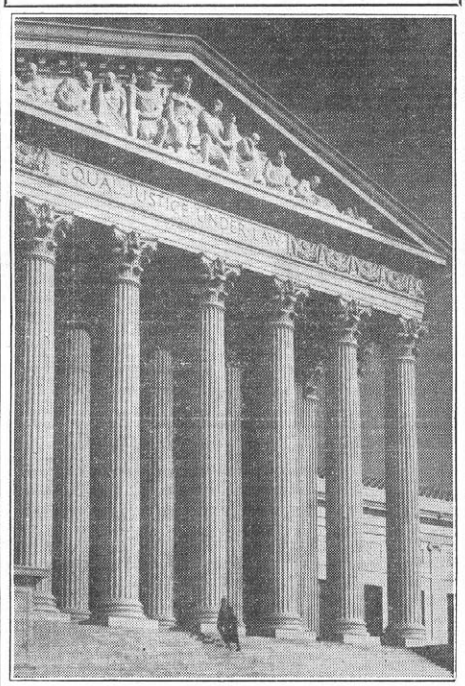
Today it is known as the Supreme Court "rejuvenation bill," but that term is used only by those compelled to be impartial. Foes call it a bill to "pack" the court with New Dealers.

Here is what the president proposed:

1. That Congress authorize him to appoint an additional justice to the United States Supreme Court for every justice who has not resigned after his 70th birthday, provided that the membership does not exceed 15. The Supreme Court now has nine members, of whom six are over 70.

2. That Congress, to help speed up justice, empower him to appoint as many as 50 judges in lower federal courts throughout the country to supplement those who refuse to retire at 70.

Challenged!



Greek facade of new United States Supreme Court Building, Washington, D. C. *—Photo by Ewing Galloway.*

Early Jubilance Wanes Rapidly

A major parliamentary battle, the most exciting perhaps since the League of Nations fight of 1919-20, is now in prospect. But there was

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Control Over Court Will Put Executive Above Constitution

By Father Coughlin

With startling suddenness, Mr. Roosevelt has announced his desire to alter the structure of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He did not say that he wanted to change the Constitution.

He did not point out that the Constitution needs changing.

In a statement, veiled with unimportant reasons, he has made manifest to the American public his determination to gain control of the Supreme Court which, up to date, has opposed much of his New Deal legislation.

The only conclusion to be drawn from all the facts which are available is that Mr. Roosevelt wants to be a dictator.

The Supreme Court issue is an issue between dictatorship and democracy. That is the whole issue.

Let us view it objectively before we outline the premises which lead to the conclusion, namely, that Mr. Roosevelt is preparing a coup d' etat.

Several months ago Mr. Roosevelt intimated that our present Constitution is a "horse-and-buggy instrument" totally inadequate for our present needs. He lamented, at least indirectly, that the Supreme Court had declared so many New Deal laws unconstitutional. Directly, he intimated that the reason why prosperity did not return to us without any qualification was due to the Supreme Court's decisions.

Packing Court Not Right Way

Granted that there are not adequate laws to meet the present emergency, and granted that the Constitution requires an amendment to sustain any new law which is required to solve and settle our difficulties, it cannot be granted under any consideration that the proper way to meet this situation is to retain the Constitution as it is and to pack the Supreme Court with "yes-men" who are willing to say black is white for the salvation of the New Deal.

At the expense of repetition let it be said again that if new laws are required and, therefore, an amendment to the Constitution is required to sustain these laws, no one will fear to face the issue. But the American people refuse to face an issue which is tantamount to hypocrisy, insofar as they are willing to aid and abet a Congress in passing new laws which do not square with the present Constitution. The common decency and honesty of our people prohibit them from labeling an unconstitutional law as constitutional just as much as common sense forbids us to say that wrong is right.

If Mr. Roosevelt and the New Dealers, together with the American people, determine to legislate a new NRA and a new AAA or any new law providing that the Federal Government can legislate a minimum annual wage for all men willing and able to work, that will be acceptable.

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Father Coughlin's Weekly Message

To the National Union

BY THIS time you have read and digested last week's article addressed to the members of the National Union. As individual members I called upon you to awake. **The time has arrived for all of us to be alert, to be active.**

In the interim which has elapsed since November, 1936, many loyal members have kept alive the spirit of social justice and of the National Union by congregating in small groups. Some of these groups were classified as study clubs. Others were innocent of any name.

The point is that the members, in many instances, sought to keep alive their mutual associations. All of this is to be praised. Nevertheless no praise can be given to any group, or to any individual including myself, for furthering the political activities of any person inside the National Union or outside of it.

Possibly, while your unit or your congressional district succeeded in subduing all politically ambitious persons within your ranks, a great number of units and districts did become the prey of self-seeking men.

* * *

What suggestions have I to offer? They are several.

Keep in personal contact with my office. Somehow or other, I shall find the time to answer your letters.

Assemble in your local study clubs to discuss social justice, if you choose, refraining from aiding or abetting any politician in his ambitions.

Recognize that politicians who are in power are more susceptible to your pressure than politicians who are out of power.

Recognize that it is our business to be versed not only in social justice but in the teachings of Communism and modern capitalism.

Recognize that we cannot cleanse modern capitalism of its evils, nor can we prevent the growth of Communism, unless we drive the money changers from the temple. By this I mean that we must be responsible in forcing Congress to resume its function of coining and regulating money, to the end that there will be sufficient money to carry on all business and that this money will have a steady regulated purchasing power.

Recognize that this objective cannot be attained, either in local or state legislative bodies. It can be attained only through the federal Congress.

Recognize that **I must remain as the teacher while you individuals must be the doers of things.**

Not one of our 16 principles is to be abandoned. By indirect means, as well as by direct means, it will be your business to teach and explain these principles to your friends, your neighbors, as well as to Democrats, Republicans, Socialists and Communists.

* * *

Occasionally there will be need for you to assemble for the sociable purpose of holding parties for renewing acquaintances. These assemblages should not be held in the name of the National Union.

If you care to be responsible for taking up a collection to assist the radio broadcasting, these contributions will be gratefully accepted. However, it will be necessary to acknowledge them to the individual who sends them or to the study club which makes the contribution. They may not be acknowledged as coming from a group of National Unionists. The reason for this necesary decision is obvious.

Moreover, you may assist the broadcasting very materially by interesting yourselves in the sale of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

For many earnest and sincere friends of social justice, allegiance to 16 principles of social justice simply must express itself in action. For many, perhaps, it has seemed that this expression would be most effective in political action. Our experience should, once and for all, dispose of this fallacy. Our numbers, to be sure, will be used by every political vote seeker, but the **principles of social justice are bigger, broader—yes, more important —than any possible political office.**

A zealous member of the National Union, dedicated to the 16 principles of social justice, **is therefore**, free as an individual to impress those principles by his personal influence wherever he is—in whatever political party he belongs, in whatever club, or lodge, or church.

Principles are above party. The 16 principles of social justice, hardly less than the Ten Commandments of the natural law, enter into every aspect of life.

At the present moment the most serious question which faces the country is that dealing with the Supreme Court. Elsewhere I have pointed out that in its last analysis this will mean either dictatorship or democracy.

I have been petitioned by thousands of persons to plead for telegrams as we did in the World Court issue. Recognizing that the corrupt practices act obviates my participating in any activity directly affecting legislation, I may not use the radio for this purpose at the present moment.

I am using this sentence which you are now reading to move you to action. **It is the first work which the re-awakened National Union is called upon to perform.** Approximately a million persons are reading this same line, this same paragraph, this same suggestion.

How powerful is this organ of SOCIAL JUSTICE and how interested are **you** in rising to the defense of democracy?

If Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion had been made 15 years ago, a moral revolution would have been enacted in this country over night. Gradually we have become case-hardened and punch-drunk. Our sensitiveness to what is right and wrong, American and un-American, has been dulled to such an extent that some of my advisers in this office are wagering that no more than 75,000, of the million readers of these lines, will respond by directing a wire to their Representative and their Senator whose vote against packing the Supreme Court is necessary.

I am going very slowly in the reorganization of the National Union.

I am depending upon each one of you for suggestions, criticism and advice.

What is your answer?

Please correspond directly to me.

Cordially yours,

Charles E. Coughlin

Stations Carrying Sunday Broadcast

The following revised list of stations are the radio outlets which will carry Father Coughlin's Sunday broadcasts to every corner of the nation.

FROM 3 TO 4 P. M. (Eastern Standard Time)—

WAAB—Boston, Mass.
WEAN—Providence, R. I.
WICC—Bridgeport, Conn.
WSAR—Fall River, Mass.
WSPR—Springfield, Mass.
WLBZ—Bangor, Maine
WFEA—Manchester, N. H.
WNBH—Manchester, N. H.
WTHT—Hartford, Conn.
WKBW—Buffalo, N. Y.
WLLH—Lowell, Mass.
WBRY—Waterbury, Conn.
WLNH—Laconia, N. H.
WRDO—Augusta, Maine
KOIL—Omaha, Neb.
WJR—Detroit, Mich.
WCAU—Philadelphia, Pa.
WHB—Kansas City, Mo.
KFAB—Lincoln, Neb.

FROM 4 TO 5 P. M. (Eastern Standard Time)—

WJJD—Chicago, Ill.

FROM 5:30 TO 6:30 P. M. (East. Stand. Time)—

WPG—Atlantic City, N. J.

FROM 8 TO 8:30 P. M. (East. Standard Time)—

CKLW—Detroit, Mich.
WBAL—Baltimore, Md.
WFIL—Philadelphia, Pa.
WOL—Washington, D. C.
WGAR—Cleveland, Ohio
KSO—Des Moines, Iowa
KMPC—Bakersfield, Calif.
WWSW—Pittsburgh, Pa.
WMT—Cedar Rapids, Iowa
KFEL—Denver, Colo.
KWK—St. Louis, Mo.
WDGY—Minneapolis, Minn.
KGDM—Stockton, Calif.
WSAI—Cincinnati, Ohio
WCOL—Columbus, Ohio
WSYR—Syracuse, N. Y.
WABY—Albany, N. Y.
KVOE—Santa Anna, Calif.
KHJ—Los Angeles, Calif.
KGB—San Diego, Calif.
KFXM—San Bernardino, Calif.
KDON—Monterey, Calif.
KXO—El Centro, Calif.
KFRC—San Francisco, Calif.
KDB—Santa Barbara, Calif.

FROM 8 TO 9 P. M. (Eastern Standard Time)—

WOR—New York, N. Y.

Aides of Lewis in W. Va., Opposed Miners' Interests

Labor Record in Coal Field Quite Smudgy

By the Labor Editor of Social Justice

Smoke—the black breath of industry — pours from the chimneys of power shacks in the coal fields of West Virginia. Hardly less bituminous in complexion is the record of John L. Lewis and his associates in that state.

There the mine generalissimo was involved with such men as Van A. Bittner, former UMWA top sergeant and now an organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization, and Walter Thurmond, former president of the Logan County Coal Operators' Association.

Bittner is known chiefly for his opposition to the Scrip Bill, providing that miners of West Virginia be paid in real money instead of company vouchers. The measure was vigorously assailed by the mine owners, who kept their employes in poverty and peonage by the vicious scrip system. Under the system, the miners were forced to purchase their living necessities only at operator-owned stores where they were rooked by excessive prices and other high-bindery.

Bittner Opposed Miners' Scrip Bill

When the bill to put a stop to this tyranny was before the state house of delegates in 1935, Bittner, acting under orders from Lewis, sided with the operators in causing its defeat.

The measure was first passed by the house of delegates, but when a letter from Bittner was read it was reconsidered and barely voted down. Bittner is reported to have stated at the time:

"We are certainly not going to assume an attitude of being in favor of any bill before the legislature that simply **inconveniences the operators** and brings no good whatever to the miners and their families."

Thurmond, now United States Internal Revenue Collector in West Virginia, headed the coal operators' association from 1921 to 1925, when the mine owners of his district were guilty of what will go down in history as the most notorious era of legalized crime, thuggery, exploitation and tyranny ever perpetrated on American labor.

Lewis, Bittner Defend Thurmond

Thurmond was despised — and still is — by the miners and their families who were shot down and beaten like dogs by the county sheriffs and deputies on the payroll of the operators he represented.

Yet Lewis and Bittner, who pretend to be the benefactors of the oppressed miners, both adjured Senator Rush Holt to "lay off" of

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Senator Neely's Letter to the Coal Trust

CLARENCE C. DILL, WASH., CHAIRMAN

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

April 3, 1935.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Messrs. C. E. Smith and
Walter Thurmond.

Gentlemen:

Yesterday the Committee on Interstate Commerce by a vote of fourteen to three instructed me favorably to report to the Senate the Guffey Coal Bill, as amended by the subcommittee. I hope to complete and file my report not later than Monday or Tuesday of next week.

For reasons too numerous to specify, the full committee did not attempt to consider the various amendments which have been proposed since the subcommittee made its report. In my opinion, all meritorious amendments which have been, or hereafter may be proposed will be carefully considered by the Senate.

The day after I make my report to the Senate, the bill will appear on the calendar. Thereafter it may come up for consideration almost any day. In view of the fact that some of your friends are deeply interested in the adoption of certain amendments and will doubtless be equally interested in the defeat of others that may be proposed, may I not suggest that one of you should be constantly in attendance here from the time the bill is placed on the calendar until final Senate action is taken thereon, to the end that you may lend me all the assistance in your power in the matter of protecting, to the limits of our capacities, the welfare of West Virginia in this important matter.

With the best of wishes and the kindest of regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

M. M. Neely

—*Photostat by* Social Justice *Photographer.*

Above is the secret letter which Senator Matthew Neely of West Virginia, handy man of John L. Lewis in the United States Senate, addressed to Thurmond and Smith, notifying them of the status of a bill in which their mine owner friends were "interested." The letter is mentioned in the Lewis article on this page.

Tours to Shrine Are Planned for Sundays of Summer Months

Many letters have come to Father Coughlin requesting information about tours and pilgrimages to the Shrine of the Little Flower during the summer months.

These letters have become so numerous and from so many cities and states that Father Coughlin has planned to dedicate the services on certain Sundays of the summer months in honor of the visitors from the different cities and towns. One Sunday will be known as "Boston Sunday," and another will be called "Cleveland Sunday." On that day Father Coughlin will welcome all the visitors to the Shrine.

It will be followed by a solemn high mass and an organ recital. Father Coughlin will address the group at this mass.

The railroads have offered to arrange tours with special rates for large groups.

A complete program and the dates on which the visitors from the different localities will be honored will appear in the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

ON THIS birthday of the Father of His Country, the people of the United States should read and meditate upon George Washington's "Farewell Address."

It is an inspired and prophetic document. It is rich with sage wisdom and written in the spirit of unselfish concern for the future of the nation and its free institutions.

It is the authoritative answer to the nation's new (February 5) power-dilemma.

Knowing the supreme price of liberty, Washington sought to sound an imperative warning to succeeding generations which, blessed with liberty at no personal cost, might be slow to defend it against its enemies.

Man never knows the full joy of freedom if he has not suffered tyranny. George Washington had endured the one; he had fought for and enjoyed the other.

Washington's advice springs from complete knowledge. He didn't need to "experiment."

Furthermore, he spoke from the high plane of disinterested patriotism. Fearing to set a precedent that would lead to placing the individual above the law, he had thwarted ambition and popularity by declining a third term as president.

His "Farewell Address" could have had no other motive than concern for the welfare of his country. In his own words he offered "to your solemn contemplation, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motives to bias his counsel."

How well Washington "observed" and "reflected" is indicated by the fact that, of the three great dangers he considered fatal to the freedom of our country, two have already ravaged the nation.

How sound was Washington's counsel is demonstrated by the fact that his advice saved the Union in the face of both crises.

Washington warned, first, against those who would disrupt the union of the states. The Civil War came and, by going to war to preserve the Union, the nation was saved and its liberties preserved.

Washington, secondly, warned against foreign entanglements. It was his guiding spirit and his words of wisdom which were the in-

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

The Elastic Mandate

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has stretched his November 3rd mandate far beyond its elastic limit.

Riding the wave of popularity which swept him into office against woefully weak opposition, he hastens to let the people know that he considers they have told him that the sky is the limit.

The question now arises: Did or did not 27-million Americans, when they cast their ballots, know they were voting their confidence in a man who would be dictator?

The answer is that they could not possibly have known that. The platform on which the president ran for office—a platform whose terms he personally dictated—explicitly stated that the New Deal was to work out its reforms **within the limits of the Constitution.**

President Roosevelt, then a candidate for office, explicitly confirmed that platform in these words:

> "If these problems cannot be solved effectively by legislation within the Constitution, we shall seek such clarifying amendment as will assure to the legislatures of the several states and the Congress of the United States, each within its proper jurisdiction, the power to enact those laws which the state and federal legislatures, within their respective spheres, shall find necessary, in order adequately to regulate commerce, protect public health and safety and safeguard economic security."

And that was the tenor of the entire campaign.

Every American can subscribe to the principle of amending the Constitution. The founding fathers put the provision for amendment into the Constitution precisely for the purpose of making it elastic enough to meet such crises as we are now facing—**without sacrificing the all-important principle of government by the consent of the governed.**

One of the three things that Washington warned the American people to safeguard, as they loved their heritage of freedom, was the balance of power between the executive, the legislative and the judicial branches of the government.

In this connection, he warned against the leader of a political faction who would rise in the time of great national peril to usurp powers not given him by the people.

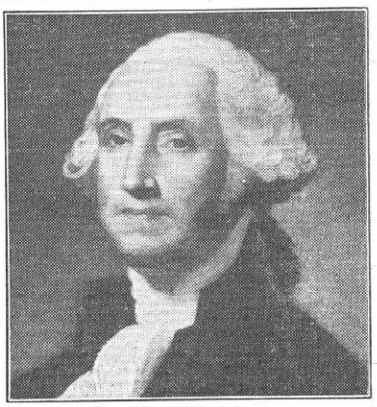
Washington said:

> "The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter the Constitution of government. But **the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the people, is sacred and obligatory upon all."**

Washington expressly ruled out changing the Constitution by popular mandate—"rubber" or otherwise.

What would he have said about a mandate predicated upon a mental reservation?

He Warned Us



President Washington

An Imperative Duty

THE members of Congress are left in a bewildering and pitiable position by the lightning-bolt message of the president on the "reform" of the federal courts.

They know that the president, on November 3rd last, was the choice of 27-million people.

Alas, they are members, most of them, of the president's own political party—and a party, to prosper, must hold together.

Democrats in Congress would like to do that for party and personal reasons. But it is evident that they are on a spot. In spite of that, an unprecedented number of them have declared themselves as opposed to the head of their party on this issue.

The tension of uncertainty which the less courageous ones are suffering must be terrific.

They are in an unusually bad spot. For that reason they are entitled to hear from the people back home.

In the face of our sudden constitutional crisis, which may involve our very democratic form of government, it is more than ever the duty of citizens to write and wire their Congressmen and Senators so they may know the will of the people.

On this issue of packing the Supreme Court and nullifying the Constitution by trick, **they do not and cannot know the will of the people.** The issue was never presented to the nation until two **short weeks ago.**

Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, it is your patriotic duty to let them know what you think.

It is your duty to talk over this new and appalling problem with at least ten of your friends, who have a vote, and to urge them to write or wire their Congressmen and Senators.

If you do this, Washington will hear from approximately 10-million people.

The members of Congress are entitled to know the mind of the nation in this undreamed of hour when rugged individualism, instead of being abolished, is being concentrated in one man.

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 3)

spiration of those who fought against our entrance into the now deceased and discredited League of Nations.

* * *

Washington's third warning dealt with the crisis of today. In the following prophetic words, whose meaning cannot be mistaken, he warned against the dangers now facing us:

> **"The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissensions, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetuated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism.**
>
> **"The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, THE CHIEF OF SOME PREVAILING FACTION, MORE ABLE OR MORE FORTUNATE THAN HIS COMPETITORS, TURNS THIS DISPOSITION TO THE PURPOSES OF HIS OWN ELEVATION ON THE RUINS OF PUBLIC LIBERTY."**

What language could have been chosen more clearly or more definitely to describe the crisis which, with stunning suddenness, has come upon us?

This voice from beyond the grave warns us and counsels us.

Shall we follow the counsel of a man whose wisdom compasses the ages—whose vision penetrated into the very heart of the age of mass production which was only at its dawn in his day?

Or shall we follow the inspiration of a self-confessed experimenter in government, simply because the "disorders and miseries" of the day incline us to despair?

Have we greater reason to despair than had Washington at Valley Forge, when seemingly certain defeat faced him and, with it, death on the gallows as a traitor?

Is our condition worse than the state of the patriots who wrested from unfriendly fate the liberty which we have only inherited?

The men and women of 1797 deserved liberty because they willed it and won it.

The men and women of 1937 do not deserve liberty unless they cherish it and protect it.

* * *

Who shall our leader be—Washington or Roosevelt?

If you think that they are not "at war in principle," read Washington's challenge to "the chief of (today's) prevailing faction,"—

> **"If, in the opinion of the people," challenges Washing-**

(Continued on Page 5)

Nation's Reaction to Court Plea Stern Disapproval of 'Dictator'

A determination to impress the will of the executive upon the judiciary branch of the government, and to create in fact the dictatorship already threatened by the supineness of a "rubber stamp" Congress, is the consensus of of public reaction to the president's proposal to "pack" the supreme court with "new blood" if he cannot retire the elder justices whose conservative judgment and training causes them to frown upon certain New Deal schemes.

"This is just what I warned the people would occur if Roosevelt were re-elected," declared James A. Reed, former Democratic Senator from Missouri, who campaigned against Roosevelt last summer. "This is nothing more nor less than a step toward making himself dictator in fact by destroying the effectiveness of the first branch of our government. It is calculated to destroy the Constitution itself. **It is the most damnable thing that has occurred since this government was founded.**"

Herbert Hoover Sounds Warning

Herbert Hoover, former president of the United States, criticized the proposal as an attempt to "pack" the Supreme Court.

"It has the implications of subordination of the court to the personal power of the executive. Because all this reaches to the very depth of our form of government, it far transcends any questions of partisanship. The Congress should delay action until the people have had ample time to formulate their views on it."

Thomas Gives Socialist View

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, commented:

"Of all the ways to deal with the constitutional issue, this is the least satisfactory although probably politically immediately the cleverest. Presumably the president can pick six judges who will ratify all New Deal legislation, but history shows judges do not stay picked. Jefferson's and Jackson's appointments did not long reflect the political philosophies of those who gave them office."

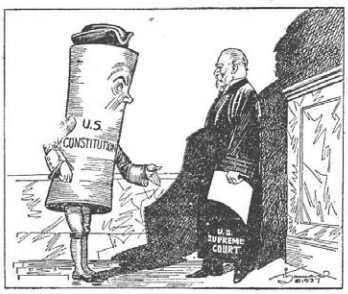
Senator William E. Borah of Idaho told a nation-wide radio audience that the people should grapple with and settle the pressing issue of the Constitution and the Supreme Court.

"If the people desire that the federal government shall have control over their local affairs," he said, "it is for the people to say so. If the people desire to leave to Congress the unlimited discretion as to the things for which it shall appropriate money and the things it shall do with the money, it is for the taxpayers to say so.

"To establish the precedent of making vital changes in our national charter without the authority of the people expressed in the manner pointed out by the Constitution may seem expedient for today, but it may torment us on many a tomorrow. **It has been stated by high authority (President Roosevelt) that the federal government now has the power and the governmental machinery which, in the hands of those with evil purpose, could destroy the rights of the people.** Who knows when it will arrive?"

NEWS CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

"Taking His Annual Toll"
—Hoffman for United Fea



"We Are Both Getting Old"
—Thomas in the Detroit News.

Newspapers' Comment Sharp

The independent **Milwaukee Journal**, traditionally a valiant partisan defender and champion of Mr. Roosevelt, devotes a column and a half editorial to a comment which avoids approval. Says Wisconsin's leading newspaper:

"President Roosevelt, in the most fundamental and far-reaching proposal he has made, asks authority to appoint a controlling number of new justices to the Supreme Court. This demand overshadows the excellent brief analysis he has made of weaknesses in the federal judicial system and the need of reform in methods. . . .

"Not one thing Mr. Roosevelt adduces is new; not one example of need of reform has occurred in the past year. Yet no hint of proposed change of the court system, no whisper of it, was uttered in the Democratic platforms of last June or in the campaign Mr. Roosevelt conducted up to last November. . . .

"This is a proposal to run around and nullify a fundamental principle of our government by a simple act of Congress. That is the long and short of it. . . .

"No such change, **no change of one-tenth this importance, should be undertaken by a Congress which has not one word of instruction from the people on this subject. . . .**

"To offset five justices who might frown on some statute desired by the president, he could appoint five others of Mr. Roosevelt's way of thinking. This amounts to making the Supreme Court subject to the will, or the whim, of the executive. . . .

"There is nothing 'liberal' in this. Asking for supreme power never is liberal."

Hear Last Knell Of Democracy

The Detroit Times comments editorially:

"Mr. Roosevelt demands control of the Supreme Court of the United States. He has written a message to his Congress to this effect, and he sends them a bill all prepared for them to pass. Of course, they will pass it. There will be some indignant protests, and many well-founded misgivings, but Congress will pass the measure. Congress has never, in its whole history, had much patriotic devotion, nor even much ordinary courage. . . .

"Of course, the program means that democracy is dead as a door nail, and that we are now living under a dictatorship. The executive has long since taken control of the legislative branch of government and now he is about to take control of the courts. States rights, too, are being eliminated, states lines obliterated. The concepts of the founders of the Republic have been dissipated. Soon the Republic will have disappeared. . . .

'Democracy's last stand was in America, and now nobody here wants democracy, not even the Democrats. Wherefore democracy throughout the world would seem to be dead and buried. Perhaps democracy was a failure. . . . None could save the situation now except the people themselves, and they are drugged with dole."

Old T. R.'s Way Not Followed

From the **Detroit News:**

"Nothing is gained in discussion of the president's recent remarkable proposal by treating it as other than it is, namely, as a method of obtaining on the Supreme Court a majority more likely to interpret the Constitution as he would like to see it interpreted. . . . On the whole, it seems likely **Mr. Roosevelt might have won himself a more admirable place in history if he had taken the hard, rather than the easy, way out of his administration's constitutional troubles.** A proposal from him to popularize the method of constitutional change, possibly along the lines suggested by Theodore Roosevelt, might have met with wide acclaim."

Let the People Decide, Is View

Kansas City Star:

"It is not so much what the president recommends, as the purpose and import behind it, which raises a grave fundamental question of national policy. . . . There is nothing sacrosanct in the size of the Supreme Court. But, if this nation is to lodge in the federal government absolute powers over industry and commerce, that question should be decided by the people themselves. A constitutional amendment should determine it."

Plan Kept Secret From the People

The New York Times:

"The president's action leaves him fairly open to the charge that he is endeavoring to do by indirection what he cannot do directly. **Cleverness and adroitness in dealing with the Supreme Court are not qualities which sober-minded citizens will approve.** Nor will the fact fail to be emphasized that Mr. Roosevelt gave not a single hint of such a scheme in any of his speeches during the campaign. If he was then meditating it, when seeking a mandate from the people, it would have been only proper for him to make public some hint of his intention."

Law Would End The American State

The New York Herald Tribune:

"In this 161st year of the independence of the United States, President Roosevelt has brought forward a proposal which, if enacted into law, would end the American state as it has existed throughout the long years of its life. . . . No president of the United States ever before made the least gesture toward attempting to gain such a vast grant of power. Mr. Roosevelt demands it, calmly, artfully. . . . It was a French King, Louis XIV, who said 'L'etat c'est moi'—'I am the state.' The paper shell of American constitutionalism would continue if President Roosevelt secured the passage of the law he now demands. But it would be only a shell."

Servants Now Masters

Los Angeles Times:

"Wrapped up in his series of recommendations for curing some admitted evils of the federal court system—the long delays, the uncertainties, the unresolved conflicting decisions and the clinging to their posts of superannuated judges—is the intention of making Congress and the chief executive the masters of the nation, instead of its servants."

End of the Road

Cleveland Plain Dealer:

"Down the road indicated by the president, if followed far enough, lies dictatorship and the end of constitutional government."

N. Y. News Sees People's Mandate

The New York Daily News:

"It was understood that Roosevelt, if re-elected, could not carry on the New Deal unless he should get around court obstruction somehow. The people instructed him with their ballots to go ahead and get around it."

Eyes & Ears

(Continued from Page 4)

ton, "the distribution, or modification of the constitutional power be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way the Constitution designates—BUT LET THERE BE NO CHANGE BY USURPATION."

That is George Washington's challenge to President Roosevelt.

Were he living with us today, he would admonish the man who one month ago took office and solemnly swore to support the Constitution:

"Seek you rpower from people with whom, alone, we, who won your liberty, entrusted all power."

The Supreme Court is the repository of the power to check the power of the Congress and the executive.

For Mr. Roosevelt to ask or for Congress to grant the right to appoint six new judges to the Supreme Court, actually transfers the court's constitutional power to the president.

It matters not how the president may intend to use that power. George Washington said he has no right to that power unless the people —"by an amendment in the way the Constitution designates"—grant it to him.

Any other method of disturbing the traditional balance of power, including the way President Roosevelt has chosen, is designated by George Washington as usurp-"ation."

Washington knew the tyranny of dictatorship, kingship —one man government under any name. In his "Farewell Address' he warned against it repeatedly—as if to brand it—indelibly—forever.

Let his anxiety to impress his fear of this thing—tyranny—guide us as we echo his warning; let us repeat what he repeated—thus:

"However combinations or associations of the above description (prevailing factions) may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become patent engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterward the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion."

Bid for Court Control by Executive Challenge to Balance of Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

It will not be acceptable unless it is constitutional.

Faulty New Deal Part of the Plan?

But, if these proposed pieces of legislation, I repeat, will not fit into the Constitution as it now is, why keep the Constitution as it is without amending it, and place on the bench of the Supreme Court a group of men who, to all intents and purposes, would say: "Constitution or no Constitution, right or no right, this New Deal law must be sustained by our court"?

That is not getting rid of the horse-and-buggy day. That is getting rid of democracy! That is setting up dictatorship in its place.

Sometimes one is forced to wonder whether or not the NRA, the AAA, and the seven other major New Deal laws which met their fate in Supreme Court decisions, were not purposely conceived, written and forced through Congress by brain-trusters working with Mr. Roosevelt for an ulterior motive. The laws in themselves held forth bright hopes to the ultra liberals of the nation, as well as to the laboring and agricultural classes. Because they were, perchance, conceived and written unconstitutionally, knowingly and willingly by their authors, was this not done to embarrass the Supreme Court in the minds of the people, and to build up in the hearts of the people a desire to get rid of the Supreme Court as it now stands?

Surely Mr. Roosevelt is not afraid that the American people will refuse to amend the Constitution. Surely he is not skeptical of the intelligence of the American people. They had sufficient intelligence to vote for him. They have sufficient intelligence to vote for an amendment to the Constitution. Therefore, why pack the Supreme Court except to capture it?

If Mr. Roosevelt has arrived at the conclusion that his New Deal cannot pass necessary laws which can stand up under the present Constitution when they are measured at the bar of the present Supreme Court, let him advocate an amendment to the Constitution. The people who elected him can decide whether or not amendments are required. **But hands off the Supreme Court and hands off democracy!**

The issue is clear. Mr. Roosevelt has decided to make a "yes-men's" club of the Supreme Court so that the highest tribunal in our land will make square pegs fit round holes at the bidding of a master.

Would Make Executive Supreme

By doing this thing the decisions made by the president's "yes-men" on the Supreme Court bench will be nothing more than echoes of the president's decisions. This is dictatorship, no matter how you view it.

Keep clearly in mind the democratic fact that Congress is supposed to make the laws; that the Supreme Court is supposed to interpret whether or not the laws are in harmony with the Constitution; and that the president is supposed to execute the laws. Do not forget for one moment that these **are three absolutely distinct branches of government, each totally independent in itself although the three of them are co-related.**

If Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in forcing a "rubber stamp" Congress to pass a law which will permit him to pack the Supreme Court with his own "yes-men," the result will be a servile Congress and a servile Supreme Court dominated by one individual. The "independence" of each branch of government becomes a fiction. The co-relation existing between these three branches of government will no longer exist because it will have become an identification.

Of course, the American people will be asked to continue electing rubber stamp Congressmen and obeying a Supreme Court of "yes-men." If they permit Mr. Roosevelt to accomplish his ends, they will be living a lie because, in truth, Mr. Roosevelt will be Congress; Mr. Roosevelt will be the Supreme Court; and Mr. Roosevelt will be president—three persons in one state god!

Entire Democracy Is at Stake

SOCIAL JUSTICE is not even debating the question as to whether or not Mr. Roosevelt has more intelligence than Congress, more judicial ability than the Supreme Court and more executive talent than all the presidents from Washington to Hoover included. SOCIAL JUSTICE will grant that he has all these. But the principle of democracy is at stake. The principle of dictatorship is either to be accepted or rejected.

Are the benefits to be gained from the New Deal Court packing worth the sacrifice of our liberty when such a sacrifice is in no wise necessary?

Meanwhile, the supporters of Mr. Roosevelt's undemocratic and un-American proposal to pack the Supreme Court uphold him by saying that this is an emergency; that there would not be enough time for the people to vote on a constitutional amendment.

That is sheer buncombe. Recognizing that we are not living in a horse-and-buggy age but that we have telephones, telegraphs and radios, together with rapid means of transportation, **it is possible to amend the Constitution within three weeks if the New Deal wished to approach the problem as it should be approached.**

Nullification Vs. Amendment

Here is Article V of the Constitution of the United States relative to the amendment of the Constitution:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner effect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

How long would it require for the 48 state legislatures to convene, each in its own capitol? How long would it require for two-thirds of all the states to call a convention for proposing amendments? How long would it require for the ratification of these proposals by three-fourths of all the legislatures?

All the states, save Maine and Vermont are New Dealish. Are Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers fearful that the 46 states, or even a portion of them, have regretted their November 3 decision?

There is no emergency comparable to the emergency of saving democracy. There is no need which can overshadow the need of preserving our honesty.

Campaign Warning Not All "Moonshine"

I realize that I lost thousands and perhaps millions of friends when in the months of August, September and October of 1936 I found myself prophesying that Mr. Roosevelt was infected with the germ of dictatorship. Evidently, that germ has multiplied beyond computation. Evidently, the prophecy had some substantiation.

What are our people going to do about this thing? Shall they celebrate Washington's birthday as if it meant anything more than the birthday of George III? Shall it cease meaning for us a revolt against dictatorship and the birth of a real democracy?

Ask your Congressman this question and ask it of him, not in pleading terms, but in terms which carry some of the spirit which burned in the hearts of the patriots of 1776!

The Hands of Dictatorship

—Bruce Russell in the Los Angeles Times.

Think It Over!

The majority of persons in our insane institutions are under 70 years of age.

The majority of criminals in our penal institutes are under 70 years of age.

When did youth become synonymous with justice and wisdom?

According to Mr. Roosevelt's logic, Pius XI, the author of "Quadragesimo Anno" should have been Oslerized politically before he wrote that document.

If Felix Frankfurter together with the young brain trusters were to square off on a constitutional debate against Chief Justice Hughes and his associates, either in the columns of the press or on the airwaves of the radio, to whom would victory be awarded?

You can't blame the nine Supreme Court Justices for making the laws because that was not, and is not, their business. Their function is to **interpret** the laws. If they call the runner out at second base because he tried to convert a scratch single into a double why blame the umpire? Only a poor sportsman will turn to the grandstands and ask them to throw pop bottles at an honest umpire.

(Yes, there was a second base at Pittsburgh during the presidential campaign.)

Think it over!

Are we ready to throw pop bottles at the Supreme Court?

Hitler Speech Starts Arms Race As Nations Gird for Nearing War

By Justin Soval

The world is answering Hitler's fourth anniversary speech with armaments.

Within a few days after that pronouncement — which the Feuhrer planned only as a shot in the arm for national morale—the French Chamber of Deputies met and, by an overwhelming vote of confidence, approved the defense plans of the government.

Thereupon the defense plans were broadened and extended. To show Hitler that two can play at the game of making guns and airplanes and battleships, the Defense Ministry announced a four-year program of armament which calls for the expenditure of approximately 40-billion francs.

The idea is to build, gun for gun, plane for plane, ship for ship, as Germany builds.

The only catch is that the franc has been in a bad way for many months. French financiers and the less radical politicians are afraid that the national credit will not withstand Premier Blum's costly "social" reforms and also the arms race.

Arms competition with Germany will take precedence in the face of a crisis. The new "need" for national defense may in the end overthrow Blum's radical government. The way of the Communist is hard in all intensely nationalistic countries.

Speech Sends England Into the Arms Race

Contrary to the obvious aims of Hitler's foreign policy, his recent speech was an important influence in bringing France and Great Britain closer together than they have been for a long time.

More significant than that, Hitler's braggadocio has brought Britain into the armaments contest publicly and with full steam.

Seldom do you hear a British official use terms as direct and threats as bare as those which bristled from every paragraph of the recent address of Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty.

For instance:

"We are virtually building a new fleet; although the cost of ships has doubled or trebled since the days before the war, we intend to complete our task."

And this classic:

"Let there be no doubt in the minds of foreign countries as to the progress of our program. We can still build ships better and quicker than any other country in the world, and these ships will once again confirm the influence of British sea power."

Fuehrer Ignores World Concept of Re-armament

It will be remembered that Hitler justified Germany's re-armament primarily on the theory that it was necessary for the rehabilitation of national self-respect.

He served notice on all other nations that the degree of defense preparations was solely the concern of the individual nation and related directly to a nation's own concept of its needs. That constituted a thinly veiled challenge.

Sir Samuel's speech was a studied answer to Hitler's challenge. But it didn't stop there. Hoare decided to do a thorough job of "veiled" threatening in behalf of the Empire.

He told Japan to watch its step in the Orient, by reflecting vocally on the nearing completion of the new naval base at Singapore, which will be scientifically and strategically the most modern and the most advantageous base in the world. It will afford the British navy hitherto unimagined facility in maneuvering throughout the Orient.

Hoare Calls Air Power Boast Folly

Hoare also sounded a warning to Italy not to be too vain-glorious about its boasted air power. He said the popular fiction that strong air forces rendered naval power out of date and ineffectual was folly; quite to the contrary, air power is an auxiliary to sea power and makes a strong navy immeasurably more effective.

Il Duce probably smiled, a he recalled his recent successful bluffing expedition in the Mediterranean.

Thus does the world lose itself ever more haplessly in the vicious cycle of armament. The exchanges of public diplomacy have been posing the past several months as serious efforts to find a basis for peace.

Instead, **each pronouncement, each gesture, bring new developments whose ultimate conclusion can only be war.**

Sir Samuel Hoare wisely said in his speech of retaliation:

"The world is in a greater state of confusion than at any time since the break-up of the Roman Empire."

His conclusion has in it much of historic truth; no one knows how true it is today:

"Never was it so essential for the British Empire to be strong and for the Empire to know how best to use its strength. The Empire is the greatest area of internal peace the world has ever seen. Within its borders is the broadest freedom for races and nationalities to develop on their distinctive lines that ever has been known in history. Justice, law, order, tolerance and good nature have never found so wide a kingdom. If all this were lost to the world how great would be the calamity to the human race."

Roumanian Prince Better

—*Acme Newsphoto.*

Crown Prince Michael of Roumania, shown here with his father, King Carol, was reported by news dispatches to be slowly recovering from a succession of ailments. An attack of peritonitis, following an emergency operation for appendicitis on Jan. 22, was in turn followed by pneumonia.

Peons, Given Seized Lands, Made Slaves by Exploiters

By the Foreign Editor

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. — The widely-heralded Mexican land reform program of President Lazaro Cardenas is making virtual slaves of farm peons instead of improving their plight, according to Senator David Ayala of Mexico. Communal working of lands divided among Mexican peons is failing and workers in many localities are deserting the land donated by the government. Official land banks and local agrarian leaders are robbing the farm workers as the great landowners did in bygone days.

Numerous killings by peons of their self-elected leaders on the communal farms, known as "ejidos," is attributed by the senator to the desertion of labor by its leaders, who proceeded to rob their fellow-workers by falsifying statements to the land bank.

The banks, which furnish farm workers with plows and other tools, were in turn declared to be badly run.

Become Virtual Slaves

The sum total, Senator Ayala said, was that the workers were getting further and further in debt and becoming virtual slaves just as they did under the Spaniards and great Mexican landowners.

This is the most outspoken attack yet made publicly on the land reform program. Senator Ayala, however, explained that he was merely petitioning Cardenas to take steps to protect the workers and to avoid the collapse of the entire land division project.

Co-incidently, the communal working of land, as opposed to individual exploitation in small parcels, was defended by the secretary of agriculture, Gen. Francisco Magica. Gen Magica, admitted, however, that "bad direction" was responsible for the failure in many cases.

The Mexican communal method of working large estates is the outcome of an ancient system by which farm laborers worked a common plot of ground in their spare time from wage work for large landowners.

Peons' Debt Growing

It is a Communistic enterprise, each worker delivering to the governmental bank, which provides the tools and seeds, either the crop itself, or, more rarely, money from the sale of the crop. What remains after the advance is deducted is divided, theoretically, among the workers. Senator Ayala charges, however, that with the leaders of each several hundred workers in many communal centers falsifying documents and the banks not investigating, the peons are ending the year with an increased debt instead of profits.

The failure in many localities may be laid to the zone chiefs that do not occupy themselves with the welfare of their workers, Senator Ayala said. The workers are demoralized.

In many places the leader has actually taken the land away from persons to whom it was given. In other places, the zone chiefs see that the farm workers' committees are headed by persons who neither read nor write. Then these leaders can falsify the negotiations with the banks. There have been many protests from workers who do not understand why they are charged so much for everything. When such workers object, two or three strong arm men cast them out of the community.

Aims to Clinch Program

"The distribution of land will be completed in the present presidential term and it is absolutely necessary to attack these first symptoms of distintegration and disorganization," declared Senator Ayala in an interview for the New York Times.

President Cardenas is understood to feel that his predecessors have carried out agrarian reform mostly on paper and that his successor also might balk on the division of landed estates. He is, therefore, moved to divide all the estates during his term of office and get the reform so far along that the program cannot be upset.

This scathing indictment, coming from one of Mexico's leading senators, is a striking example of how a people are exploited. They continue in enforced slavery while the Mexican government continues as one of the biggest depositors in the Bank of England!

This Week in the News of the World

Indian Affairs Postpone Durbar

LONDON, ENGLAND. — The coronation durbar, the colorful ceremonies that attend the proclaiming of a new British monarch as Emperor of India, first scheduled for Edward VIII and then for his successor, George VI, has been officially postponed. The event was to have been held in the fall of 1937, but will be held sometime next year.

The official statement, released by the India Office, merely stated that "His Majesty had reluctantly come to the conclusion that the duties and responsibilities which he had undertaken on acceding to the throne in unexpected circumstances unfortunately make it impossible for him to contemplate absence from Britain during the first year of his reign."

The gloved hand of British diplomacy is seen in the announcement because it is obvious that this is not the real reason. A resolution, recently adopted by the Indian National Congress, called on the "Indian nation" to boycott all functions related to the coronation durbar. Moreover, in the current provincial elections throughout India, the results have shown a marked predominance of growing strength of the extremist National Congress party. The Viceroy of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, has hopes of gaining the allegiance and cooperation of the Nationalist leader, Mohandas K. Gandhi.

The enforced delay may prove a long enough breathing spell to attain this end. Then, too, there is the possibility that the British feel the new king should inaugurate the All-India Federation, the new regime recently authorized by the British parliament, to commence next year, simultaneously with his durbar.

This pageant would do much to foster the movement as well as mark an auspicious beginning to the new regime. Someone has truly said: "When Great Britain makes a formal announcement, always look for another reason!"

French to Spend Billion on Defense

PARIS, FRANCE.—A new military program, to cost nearly a billion dollars, was recently announced by Defense Minister Edouard Daladier. It includes industrial mobilization in war time, extension of the concrete and steel "Maginot Line" along the Belgian and Swiss frontiers to stand as a barrier to invasion between Dunkerque on the English Channel and the Jura mountains, and construction of roads paralleling frontiers to facilitate swift movement of mechanized war materials as well as men.

The program also includes military training of the youth of the nation on a more intensive scale, legislation to create a land, air and naval generalissimo to be under the control of the National Defense Ministry Committee in time of conflict.

Defense Minister Daladier stated that **"the French government favors complete publicity on armaments as one of the best way to avert war, but as long as that appeal goes unheeded, France must labor to make her frontiers impregnable."**

The logic of some statesmen that armaments are one of the best ways to avert war is a little hard to understand. If this billion were being spent on production of goods and services, instead of on war preparation how much more it would improve the standard of living and give the people a fuller measure of the more abundant life.

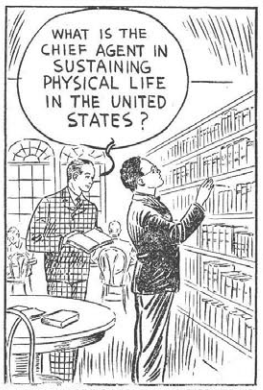
Win $2,500.00 First Prize

$1,000.00 and a Beautiful
$400.00 and a Beautiful
Anybody with Fair Knowledge of Fr. Co

Questions For This Week

Picture No. 19

Picture No. 20



MAKE YOUR SELECTION BY NUMBER FROM FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS:

1. Capital stock of water-powered utilities.
2. Stock not backed up by assets or investment.
3. Stock which pays dividends.
4. Stock which pays no dividends.
5. The surplus of a corporation.
6. Investment of savings in stock of a corporation.

1. The Constitution.
2. The Congress.
3. Money.
4. Food.
5. Fuel.
6. Clothing.
7. Credit
8. Religion.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 19 For Question No. 19 I Select Answer No. [2] No. 20 For Question No. 20 I Select Answer No. [5]

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 19 For Question No. 19 I Select Answer No. [ ] No. 20 For Question No. 20 I Select Answer No. [ ]

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

USE THIS COUPON TODAY

"Contest Editor," SOCIAL JUSTICE, Royal Oak, Michigan

I am today entering the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest and sending in my answers to the first 20 questions. If paying in full ($2.50), I shall send in my coupons henceforth weekly without further remittance. If I am starting with $1.00 today, I shall send 10 cents in coin weekly until end of Contest.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No. [ ]	No. 2 For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No. [ ]
No. 3 For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No. [ ]	No. 4 For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No. [ ]
No. 5 For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No. [ ]	No. 6 For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No. [ ]
No. 7 For Question No. 7 I Select Answer No. [ ]	No. 8 For Question No. 8 I Select Answer No. [ ]
No. 9 For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No. [ ]	No. 10 For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No. [ ]
No. 11 For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No. [ ]	No. 12 For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No. [ ]
No. 13 For Question No. 13 I Select Answer No. [ ]	No. 14 For Question No. 14 I Select Answer No. [ ]
No. 15 For Question No. 15 I Select Answer No. [ ]	No. 16 For Question No. 16 I Select Answer No. [ ]
No. 17 For Question No. 17 I Select Answer No. [ ]	No. 18 For Question No. 18 I Select Answer No. [ ]
No. 19 For Question No. 19 I Select Answer No. [ ]	No. 20 For Question No. 20 I Select Answer No. [ ]

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

$1.00 STARTS YOU — $2.50 PAYS IN FULL

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. The Senate.
2. The House of Representatives.
3. The Federal Reserve Banks.
4. The President.
5. The United States Government.
6. The National Banks.

1. The manufacturers.
2. The farmers.
3. The politicians.
4. The international bankers.
5. The labor unions.
6. Congress.

Picture No. 3

Make Your Selection by Number

1. It is wealth.
2. It is an article of intrinsic value.
3. It is a receipt for wealth.
4. It is a thing in itself.
5. It is necessarily gold.
6. It is necessarily silver.

1. They a
2. They
Treasu
3. They a
Americ
4. They a
ed by
5. They a
6. They a

Picture No. 7

Picture No. 8

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. By interpreting the fundamental law.
2. By curtailing the rights of the rich.
3. By placing unlimited power in the executive department.
4. By placing unlimited power in the legislative department.
5. By placing unlimited power in the Supreme Court.
6. By establishing a balance of power between the legislative, executive and judicial departments.

1. The value of a thing.
2. The worth of a thing to me.
3. The amount of wealth I must give for a thing.
4. The exchangeability of a thing for money.
5. The amount of labor I must give for a thing.
6. The cost of a thing under a system of barter.

Picture No. 9

Make Your Selection by Number

1. Christ drove the money-changers from temple.
2. It is run and controlled by non-Christ
3. Bankers accept depositors' money with purpose of safe-keeping.
4. In reality bankers practice usury.
5. Bankers usurp the rightful powers of ernment.
6. In creating fictitious money bankers tice unlawfully.

Picture No. 13

Picture No. 14

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. The lending of genuine wealth by bankers.
2. High wages to workers.
3. Low wages to workers.
4. Overproduction of genuine wealth.
5. Underproduction of genuine wealth.
6. Fictitious bank loans.
7. High prices of raw materials.
8. Increased use of machinery.

1. The power to elect representatives.
2. The power to issue and regulate money.
3. The power to trade and make treaties with foreign nations.
4. The power to amend its Constitution.
5. The power to make war.
6. The power to control and maintain freedom of the seas.

Picture No. 15

Make Your Selection by Number

1. Destruction of crops to maintain high p
2. Proper appreciation of the law of supply demand.
3. An excess of exports over imports.
4. Unlimited bank credit.
5. Strikes and lockouts.
6. Issuance of billions in government bond

How to Proceed as a Contestant

1. All questions are based on the principles of social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin.
2. Study each question for a few moments. Don't rush. Read each of the suggested answers aloud. You will notice many of them are wrong answers. There is only one best or most appropriate answer to each question. That's the one you want.
3. When you have selected what you consider the proper answer fill in the coupon by writing the number of your selected answer in the little square opposite the large black number of the question.
4. Immediately you enter the contest you will receive Father Coughlin's book, "MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS." This book will aid in answering contest questions.
5. You may, if you wish, pay up in full your 10 cents per week by sending the whole $2.50. You then will send in your coupons weekly without further remittance.
6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

Rules of the Contest

1. Open to al except er Coughlin, al Board ial Justic
2. Two pictu tive weeks 21, 1936. tion conc justice la
3. A Grand to the re turning answers all 50 pic with thes submittin swers and

Car, Second Prize. Car, Third Prize. $1.00 Starts You - Enter Now!

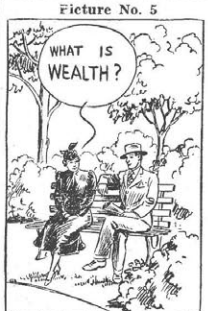
ughlin's Principles Can Win

Picture No. 4

from Following Suggestions:

re government operated banks.
re branches of the United States
y.
re a banking group formed to aid the
an people.
re privately owned institutions form-
ous bankers for personal profit.
re the logical issuer of our currency.
re the saviors of American industry.

Picture No. 5

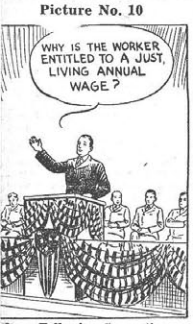


Picture No. 6

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. It is money.
2. It is bank credit.
3. It is legal tender.
4. It is good will.
5. It is the natural resources of creation.
6. It is stocks, bonds and securities.
1. It is the typical banker's loan.
2. Money created by a bank for honoring checks.
3. A deferred payment of money due.
4. A deferred payment for actual wealth received.
5. A promise to pay in the future.
6. The pledging of real wealth as security for a bank loan.

Picture No. 10

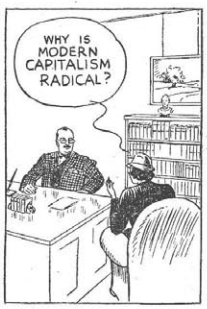


from Following Suggestions:

the
ians.
n no
gov-
orac-

1. It is his natural right.
2. It is his moral right.
3. It is his economic right.
4. It is his lawful right.
5. To pay him less is un-Christian.
6. It would stem the tide of Communism.

Picture No. 11



Picture No. 12

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. It leads to common ownership of all property.
2. It believes that all men have equal opportunity.
3. It lends only fictitious money created by fountain pens.
4. Leading capitalists of the world are allied with Communism.
5. It is unnatural and unjust; therefore, radical.
6. It is opposed to all principles of Christianity.
1. A farm.
2. A ten-dollar bill.
3. A certificate of common stock.
4. A mortgage on a farm.
5. A suit of clothes.
6. A life insurance policy.

Picture No. 16

from Following Suggestions:

ices.
and

1. A steel mill.
2. A copper kettle.
3. A threshing machine.
4. A newspaper.
5. A potato basket.
6. A balloon.
7. A pound of ham.
8. A railroad.

Picture No. 17

Picture No. 18

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. It cannot be amended.
2. It contains all the law known to man.
3. It was drafted by expert politicians.
4. It is based on human nature.
5. It recognizes that all men are entitled to equal rewards and possessions.
6. It is a Socialistic document.
7. Its framers were inspired by God.
8. Because of the Supreme Court.
1. Labor is the leading commodity in industry.
2. Labor is "producer wealth."
3. It would prevent "watering" of stock.
4. It would prevent strikes and lockouts.
5. It would discourage Communists.
6. It would render creation of fictitious money impossible.
7. It would tend to liquidate mortgages.
8. It is the American way to pay a just, living, annual wage.
9. It is the Christian Way.
10. It is good, sound business.

l readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, ployes of Reverend Father members of the former Nation- of the National Union for So- , or members of their families, res each week for 25 consecu- beginning Monday, December Each picture contains a ques- rning the principles of social l down by Father Coughlin. Prize of $2,500 will be awarded der of SOCIAL JUSTICE re- he best or most appropriate o the questions appearing in ures and otherwise complying rules. The reader or readers the next nearest correct an- otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon. The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers." Purchase of this book is a condition for entering the contest.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.

8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one book for each set submitted.

One Dollar expended in entering our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest today starts you towards—what?

Towards a more thorough understanding of the great, broad, humane program of our leader, Father Coughlin.

Towards a keener insight into the social justice of which our beloved country stands so severely in need.

Towards increasing the fund of the Radio League of the Little Flower whose mission it is to spread the principles of social justice throughout the United States.

Towards — who knows? — FORTUNE!

You who have been delaying your entrance into this great national competition CAN WIN the Grand Prize of $2,500.00

You CAN WIN the Second Prize of $1,000.00 PLUS your choice of a Ford, a Chevrolet or a Plymouth sedan.

You CAN WIN the Third Prize of $400.00 PLUS your choice of a Ford, a Chevrolet or a Plymouth sedan.

You CAN WIN any of the remaining 365 cash awards which will go to those who SHOW they understand what Father Coughlin stands for.

So—hesitate no longer. There is fun, entertainment, education, fortune, AND THE CHANCE TO DO YOUR PART TOWARDS SPREADING SOCIAL JUSTICE in this Contest.

One Dollar starts you today. All picture-questions which have appeared in the Contest thus far are before you today.

So—DON'T MISS!

Read The New List of Prizes

GRAND PRIZE . . . $2,500.00

SECOND PRIZE $1,000.00 and your choice of a Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan.

THIRD PRIZE $400.00 and your choice of a Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan.

FOURTH PRIZE $100.00 — Four Prizes of $50.00 Each.

100 Prizes of $10.00 Each and 260 Prizes of $5.00 Each.

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

"Contest Editor," SOCIAL JUSTICE, Royal Oak, Michigan

I am today entering the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest and sending in my answers to the first 20 questions. If paying in full ($2.50), I shall send in my coupons henceforth weekly without further remittance. If I am starting with $1.00 today, I shall send 10 cents in coin weekly until end of Contest.

No. 1	For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No. ☐	No. 2	For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No. ☐
No. 3	For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No. ☐	No. 4	For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No. ☐
No. 5	For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No. ☐	No. 6	For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No. ☐
No. 7	For Question No. 7 I Select Answer No. ☐	No. 8	For Question No. 8 I Select Answer No. ☐
No. 9	For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No. ☐	No. 10	For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No. ☐
No. 11	For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No. ☐	No. 12	For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No. ☐
No. 13	For Question No. 13 I Select Answer No. ☐	No. 14	For Question No. 14 I Select Answer No. 2
No. 15	For Question No. 15 I Select Answer No. 3	No. 16	For Question No. 16 I Select Answer No. 1
No. 17	For Question No. 17 I Select Answer No. 4	No. 18	For Question No. 18 I Select Answer No. 5
No. 19	For Question No. 19 I Select Answer No. ☐	No. 20	For Question No. 20 I Select Answer No. ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

$1.00 STARTS YOU — $2.50 PAYS IN FULL

West Virginia Aides of Lewis Opposed to Interest of Miners

(Continued from Page 3)

Thurmond some time ago when Holt was demanding that Thurmond be dismissed from his government post for political activities.

The West Virginia senator had charged, in a letter to Guy T. Helvering, commissioner of internal revenue, that Thurmond was using his federal office as a foil for New Deal campaigning and otherwise not attending to his job.

On February 12, 1936, Holt received the following wire from one of Thurmond's subordinates:

"As an employe of the internal revenue office under the collectorship of Walter Thurmond, I was assessed 1 per cent per month of my salary to apply to a political fund as were several other employes."

Neely Named By Miners' Votes

Senator Matthew Neely of West Virginia, who was rolled into office by the mine vote, also is a close friend of Thurmond. On April 3, 1935, he wrote Thurmond and C. E. Smith a letter advising them on the status of the Guffey Coal bill, and pointing out that since some of their "friends (the coal operators, of course) are deeply interested in the adoption of certain amendments,' it might be wise to do some lobbying on the measure.

C. E. ("Ned") Smith, a friend of Bittner, is editor of the Times of Fairmont, West Virginia. It is a matter of record that the operators of six large coal companies paid him $150 a month for "the assistance he rendered them" in his newspaper at the time of the reign of terror in Marion County, West Virginia. It is also a matter of record that they purchased him an expensive home in Fairmont.

Smith is now a member of the Bituminous Coal Commission—set up under terms of the Guffey Coal Act—and draws $10,000 a year although the act has been declared unconstitutional. A letter inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Holt showed that the editor was paid as a lobbyist during the Guffey bill discussion.

Thurmond Told Of Miners' Coercion

Senators Neely and Guffey, by the way, are Lewis' mouthpieces in Congress. Guffey met the C. I. O. mogul at the boat when the latter returned from his latest European voyage.

Thurmond was not always on such amicable terms with the Lewis crowd as he is today. A letter which Thurmond wrote to President Harding in 1921 contains some sensational charges against the UMWA leaders. That letter said in part:

"Our information is, and we believe that investigation . . . will show, that thousands of men went into the recent revolt . . . under coercion and threats of death by their leaders. Our information is these men were drafted into service and were notified by their leaders that if they did not respond they would either be hanged or shot, and that the so-called 'spontaneous uprising' by the United Mine Workers was the result of a deliberate, well-laid plot by the officials of that organization who dominate their members through fear of an invisible government, with power of life and death over its members.

"This death penalty was inflicted by this organization on some of its members within the past two weeks."

Thurmond could have gone on and told of his own implication in the revolt if he dared. He didn't until the information was forced out of him under oath by Attorney General Thomas C. Townsend of West Virginia, during a hearing before the United States senate.

Operators Admit Paying Deputies

The manner in which Thurmond's group of mine owners paid large sums of money to sheriffs and deputy sheriffs to carry on their bloody reign of terror against the miners and their families was disclosed in this inquiry. Among other startling bits of testimony that went into the record was the admission by Thurmond that his operators' association had contributed $61,517 to the West Virginia law officers in the first nine months of 1921, and $46,630 during the year 1920.

Bittner severely criticized a local United Mine Workers union of West Virginia for passing a resolution in 1935, condemning the activities of this same Thurmond. He "explained" his criticism in a letter to Senator Holt (who had endorsed the miners' action) as follows:

"It is necessary for us to have discipline in our organization, and the acts of our local unions are guided by me and the other officers of our organization."

What a brilliant explanation, indeed, for defending a man who has what is probably the worst anti-union record in the history of West Virginia!

More Light on West Virginia

If any doubt yet remains concerning Bittner's activities it ought to be dispelled by a letter which Senator Holt received from a West Virginia miner on February 21, 1936. The communication reads:

"After much inquiry, I have found that the Central Labor body met last Sunday afternoon and the parties who were intending to make a motion that you speak under their auspices were approached by Harry Magovac and Charlie Kiser, representatives of the United Mine Workers, and asked not to make the motion—as they felt if you came down here you would attack Thurmond, which would hurt Neely.

"There was quite a lot of argument about the matter, and the representatives of the United Mine Workers finally admitted you were right in attacking Thurmond and also that your action in the Ned Smith affair was right. Magovac admitted he knew Ned Smith was not for labor, **but as Bittner was for him he had to be.** The same thing applied in the Thurmond attack. This is what I call playing both ends against the middle and I certainly intend to see that these miners understand all of this."

All the foregoing adds up to the inescapable conclusion:

John L. Lewis has played fast and loose with the trust which the coal miners of West Virginia have placed in him.

On the one hand, he has posed as their deliverer and has mulcted them of dues by the "check-off" method.

On the other, through stooges and emissaries, he has allegedly "sold them out" to the hated operators.

Pennsy Owners Backed Union

Another accusation against Lewis—and as far as SOCIAL JUSTICE has been able to ascertain, it has never been disputed—is the charge that he organized the coal mines of West Virginia with the warm support of the Pensylvania mine owners, whose union - mined coal couldn't compete in price with the low-cost non-union product of the southern state.

Lewis' brother, Raymond Lewis, holds a WPA job in Charleston, W. Va. He was placed on the rolls in spite of the fact that he had come from out of the state.

When West Virginia PWA employment lists were slashed recently, and many worthy citizens of the state were thrown out of jobs, Raymond Lewis was kept in his position—and his salary was raised from $175 to $200 a month! Shortly afterward he was married. On his marriage license he gave Springfield, Ohio, as his home address!

Lewis Aide

Van E. Bittner, former UMWA official and an organizer for the C. I. O., whose mysterious association with labor's avowed foes in West Virginia is another chapter in the Lewis legend.

All Capital Is Agog Over Court Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

no such prospect the day Mr. Roosevelt sent his plan to Congress.

In the House, Speaker Bankhead said the bill would be passed, and "quickly." In the Senate, Majority Leader Robinson said pretty much the same thing. And what was to stop the bill from being "railroaded"? The line-up in the House is Democrats, 333; Republicans, 88. In the Senate it is: Democrats, 75; Republicans, 16. Never did a party have such top-heavy majorities in Congress; never were there so many members of a Congress willing to confess that they owed their seats to the man in the White House. It looked like easy sailing for the rejuvenation bill on that first day.

Later that evening, Herbert Hoover denounced the Roosevelt plan as a scheme to "pack" the Supreme Court. That, said the president's friends laughingly, insured its passage; and they offered mock prayers that the Liberty League also would crack down on it.

But the next day the laughter and the wise cracks about the "Nine Old Men" came to an end. Representative Hatton Sumners, of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, balked at the plan. His friends said he considered a 15-man Supreme Court, not a court but a "convention." They further represented him as feeling that, if the president wanted to impose his will on the Supreme Court, he ought to ask the people to pass on a Constitutional amendment.

Insurrection Tide Rolls in Senate

Within four days, the whole picture had changed—particularly on the Senate side of the Capitol.

Returning from Florida, where he had been convalescing from the 'flu," Senator Hiram Johnson, Progressive Republican of California, who had supported Roosevelt in 1932, loosed a battle cry against the president's plan.

"The issue stripped of its verbiage," he said, "seems to me plain:

"Shall the Supreme Court be subservient to the presidency?"

Senator William E. Borah, shaggy-maned Republican of Idaho, who had been Johnson's comrade-in-arms in the fight against the League of Nations and the World Court, already had come out against the plan. So, too, had George Norris, Independent of Nebraska, heretofore an ardent supporter of Roosevelt.

Meantime, members of the president's own party began to break away. Senator Frederick Van Nuys, of Indiana, warned the Senate Judiciary Committee that Roosevelt was threatening to wreck the founders' scheme of a tri-partite government, with its checks and balances. Senator Josiah Bailey, of North Carolina, echoed his warning. Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, remained on the fence. Then, learning that the Texas legislature had adopted a resolution saying Roosevelt was trying to be a "Hitler or a Mussolini" and establish a one-man government, Connally also joined the insurrection.

Roosevelt Sends In His Forces

Talk of "railroading" the court bill subsided. Weeks, maybe months, of struggle loomed ahead. Angry, President Roosevelt took charge of the fight. He sent his "trouble shooter," Charles West, Undersecretary of the Interior, to the Capitol to rally the New Deal forces. He also sent his son, "Jimmy" Roosevelt, to do missionary work. At the same time, he began calling recalcitrant Democrats to the White House.

Foes of the court proposal charged that the line-up in the Senate was 46 against, 43 for, and seven "on the fence."

In the House, the Democrats were greatly anguished. Like kids in a spelling bee who hope that the word they draw won't be a "hard" one, House members dread an issue on which their constituents might divide. The current crop in the House had hoped that this would be an "era of good feeling," and that they would not have to face such thorny questions as tampering with the Supreme Court.

In their despair, conflicting thoughts ran through their minds. They had never yet had reason to regret going along with Roosevelt. But what about this time? Could Roosevelt be headed for the same fate as Woodrow Wilson? Wilson, too, was once a national hero, but one issue—the League of Nations—ruined him. Could this Supreme Court plan be loaded with the same kind of dynamite? Was Roosevelt riding for a fall?

Less timid Democrats in the House were downright angry with President Roosevelt. One of them, a scholar, was heard to say in the cloakroom:

"Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great?"

All Washington Debates Issue

For a week Washington, official and unofficial has talked about nothing else.

The Supreme Court (said the proponents) is made up of men, some of whom were appointed as long as 25 years ago. As the president said in his message, "new facts become blurred through old glasses." The reactionaries in the court can't seem to realize that conditions have changed. From the outset, they have blocked New Deal reforms, killing N. R. A., A. A. A. the Guffey Coal Act, the Minimum Wage Law for Women and Children, and other measures designed to improve economic and social conditions. The president, having captured 46 states out of 48 in the last election, had a mandate to put through his program. If the Supreme Court was blocking it, what else could he do but change the make-up of that court? A Constitutional amendment would take too long, as witness the Child Labor Amendment, now before the state legislatures for 13 years. Anyway, the size of the Supreme Court has been juggled before.

Yes (say opponents of the plan), but there is a prescribed way of doing these things. If the president wanted approval of his program of social and economic reforms, why did he not ask Congress to submit a Constitutional amendment to the people? The amendment to repeal prohibition was ratified in less than a year. Or, if Roosevelt was worried about the time element, why did he not ask Congress to enact a law requiring a 7-to-2 or an 8-to-1 vote by the Supreme Court before it could find a statute unconstitutional? Roosevelt had no mandate from the people to "pack" the Supreme Court because he never mentioned such a scheme in the 1936 campaign. In trying to put new blood—New Deal blood—into the court, he was in effect making the court his vassal and setting up a one-man government, since Congress already has been reduced to a mere rubber stamp. And in so doing, he was flying in the face of George Washington's warning against "usurpation."

Foreign Observers Understand Tactics

Foreign diplomats, for the most part, were amazed by the furore. They thought Roosevelt's proposal quite sensible. Why, they asked, should not the will of the people be carried out? Why let nine elderly men block the desires of 11-million? The English—talking off the record, of course—recalled that when the House of Lords tried to block a liberal program, Asquith threatened to have the King appoint 100 additional Lords to see that it was approved. The threat worked, they said, and the program went through.

The "Nine Old Men" meantime went ahead with their hearing on the constitutionality of one of Mr. Roosevelt's pet statutes—the Wagner National Labor Relations act, which seeks to make collective bargaining a national policy. The case was that of the Associated Press versus the National Labor Board, and involved Morris Watson, a former A. P. reporter. He was fired by the A. P. He said, and the Labor Board agreed with him, that he was fired because of his activity in the Newspaper Guild, a newspaper union. The A. P. contended he was let out for unsatisfactory work. Now the A. P. is asking the court to declare the act creating the Labor Board unconstitutional.

Chief Justice Hughes is 74. The ages of other justices are: Van Devanter, 77; McReynolds, 75; Brandeis, 80; Sutherland, 74; Butler, 70; Stone, 64; Roberts, 61, and Cardozo 66.

The oldest of the nine, it so happens, is the most liberal. That is Brandeis. Roberts, the youngest member, is regarded as the most conservative.

Opponents of Roosevelt's plan have pointed this out, at the same time recalling the sterling liberalism of the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who served in the court until he was 90.

Seamen Hail Strike Settlement as Victory; Most Demands Met; 40,000 Return to Work

Terms Insure Union Control of Hiring Hall

Triumphant in most of their demands for a guarantee of social justice in working conditions, 40,000 West Coast seamen have returned to their jobs and maritime commerce in the lanes of the Pacific is virtually back to normalcy.

Disputes were settled at all major ports by the signing of new contracts by ship owners and seven striking marine unions. The settlement agreement, according to most observers, was a clear-cut victory for the seamen.

Harry Bridges, strike leader, commented:

"Forty thousand men are grateful."

Terms of the settlement generally provide higher wages; union control of the hiring of longshoremen and unlicensed seamen; the eight-hour day or less, and adjusted working conditions. Licensed officers and engineers won wage increases and union recognition.

Most Demands Met

Four unions — longshoremen, sailors, radiomen, and cooks and stewards—were victorious in almost all their demands. Masters, mates and pilots, and engineers won nearly everything they asked for except the closed shop. Wage increases ranged generally from 5 to 15 per cent, averaging about 10.

Longshoremen, the dominant element in the strike army, accepted the same wages as in the 1934 agreement but were accorded the right to earn overtime after six-hour shifts between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. They retain hiring hall control.

Firemen, oilers and water tenders are dissatisfied with the terms of their new agreement. They decided, however, to return to work while arbitrating on a revised agreement.

Costliest Strike

The strike was the costliest maritime labor dispute in the nation's history. Business leaders, estimating the trouble had cost them $7-million daily, or about $686-million in all, said the strike's end rescued from ruin 1,000 firms and 500 exporting offices.

The vote to terminate the dispute was 18,406 to 2,604—or about 7 to 1.

Strikers were most jubilant over that feature of settlement terms providing continued union control of the hiring halls. Those in charge of the hall determine which workers shall be employed.

Had the employers been successful in gaining control of the hiring, union members might — and in many cases would—be excluded from jobs. With unions in control, non-union members may be excluded.

As a result of winning this demand, union leaders predict an unprecedented movement among unorganized seamen to join unions.

Ban "Quickie" Strikes

On the other hand, the employers did not come out of the struggle with empty hands. The ship owners obtained through the negotiations a ban on the "quickie," or job action, strikes that harrassed them for years. They also won their demand for a port committee system of settling disputes, and retained the right to pick their own licensed employes to command the bridges and engine rooms of their vessels.

Another question still to be settled is the dissatisfaction of members of the sailors' union with the continuous discharge record books required under the Copeland Safety-at-Sea Act.

Efforts are being made to delay enforcement of the law until the maritime union groups can appeal to congress for a modification. They fear the books will be used for blacklisting.

Down to the Sea Again

Approximately 40,000 maritime workers have returned to their jobs with a song in their hearts after the termination of the 98-day ship strike. The above picture shows a group of longshoremen who were out on strike with the other seamen. All smiles, these men are seen leaving the International Longshoremen's Association hiring hall in San Pedro, Calif. *—Wide World Picture.*

BOX-SCORE OF MARITIME STRIKE

Here briefly is a box-score of what the various striking maritime unions demanded and what they settled for:

Eighteen thousand longshoremen — demanded wages of $1 an hour with $1.50 hourly for overtime; a six-hour day; full hiring hall control.

They received no increase in wages, which remain at 95 cents an hour with $1.40 for overtime; practically a six-hour day; full hiring hall control.

Seven thousand sailors—demanded a wage increase of $27.50 monthly to a maximum of $90; cash instead of time off for overtime work; hiring hall control.

They received everything except the full wage increase, which amounted to $10 instead of $27.50.

Four thousand cooks and stewards —demanded pay increase from $45 to $70 monthly; eight-hour day; cash for overtime; hiring hall control.

They received a $10 monthly increase in wages, from $45 to $55; an eight-hour work day on freighters and nine hours on passenger ships, control of hiring halls.

Three thousand marine firemen—demanded a wage increase of $12.50 monthly, which would increase their pay to $75; control of hiring halls; cash for overtime.

They received a wage increase of $10 and their other demands in full.

Three thousand marine engineers —demanded preference for union members in hiring; cash for overtime; manning scale charges; a $10 wage increase to $125 a month minimum.

They obtained the wage demand; union recognition, but no preference for union men in hiring; adjusted manning scale; cash for overtime.

Three thousand masters, mates and pilots — demanded preference for union members in hiring; cash for overtime; a $10 wage boost to a minimum of $120 a month.

They won the wage increase; cash for overtime; union recognition, but no preference for union members in hiring.

Two thousand radio telegraphers —demanded hiring hall control; an eight-hour work day; a 15 per cent raise in wages.

They received a 10 per cent pay increase and the other demands in full.

Labor Highlights

FLINT, MICH.—More than 100,000 auto workers, union and non-union, begin back-to-work parade to General Motors plants in Flint and other cities as 44-day "sit down" strike ends . . . Spokesmen on each side express hope that no more outbursts of violence, such as the one at Anderson, Ind., will mar the six-month strike truce agreement reached by John L. Lewis and General Motors officials . . . Under terms of agreement, union workers in GM plants will bargain collectively through Lewis' auto workers mass union for six months . . . All employes receive wage increase of 5 cents an hour.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization begin first direct effort to deal with the steel industry on a nation-wide basis by making minimum pay demands in plants at Pittsburgh and Youngstown, Ohio . . . Management twice 'has turned down such proposals made by Philip Murray, Lewis' first lieutenant in the steel workers' unionization drive.

RACINE, WIS. — Approximately 1,800 employes of the J. I. Case Co., makers of farm machinery, return to work after United Auto Workers Union accepts peace terms and votes approval of a wage compromise proposal . . . Employes had been on strike three months . . . Terms of the compromise provided for a general increase of 5 per cent in wages by April 15 and an immediate increase of from 40 to 55 cents an hour for 200 workers in the lowest wage bracket . . . Another provision of the agreement is recognition of the auto workers' union as a bargaining agent.

MONTREAL, CANADA—Dominion-wide railroad strike threatens Canada as union leaders demand restoration of wages of railroad workers to pre-depression levels . . . Howard Chase, union spokesman, says the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways refused to grant complete restoration of wage cuts though the roads are making profits comparable to days prior to 1929. . . .

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt sends to congress a plan calling for expenditure of five billion dollars in a six-year program of public works . . . Plan recommends hundreds of drainage projects covering the whole country and embraces an $85-million flood control program in the Ohio River basin.

Text of Father Coughlin's Sunday

Christian Theory of Government

SUNDAY FEB. 14, 1937

TODAY, Father Cassian, a Franciscan friar, has prepared another group of questions which are planned to develop the distinction between Christianity and Communism. It is my pleasure to introduce Father Cassian.

Fr. Cassian: Thank you, Father. What you said last Sunday relative to Communism being materialistic is no argument for brushing it aside. It is a mutually accepted viewpoint that if the Communists have a better plan to supply the necessities of life than the one which is in vogue, then there is a possibility that their system will predominate, irrespective of its being concerned only with the things of this world.

Do you agree that Communism believes in action?

Fr. Coughlin: Certainly, Father.

Fr. Cassian: Is it not true that it is interested in doing things for the oppressed people?

Fr. Coughlin: I concede that point.

Fr. Cassian: During the past twenty years, has not Communism brought more prosperity to the Russian people than was produced under the regime of the czars?

Fr. Coughlin: For the sake of argument, I will not contradict you.

Fr. Cassian: But under the regime of the czars, was it not the Christian philosophy which predominated in Russia? Must not the former backwardness of that nation and the former poverty be attributed to the inefficiency of Christianity?

Fr. Coughlin: I cannot admit the truthfulness of that assertion.

Fr. Cassian: Before you discuss that point, let me question you in this fashion: Is it not true that Christianity is purely theoretical and that it is not primarily interested in action?

Fr. Coughlin: That is totally inaccurate. It is true that Christianity concerns itself with faith. It is likewise true that faith without good works is dead. In other words, Christians teach that one must believe in the divine origin of the Commandments. They also teach that their adherents should obey the Commandments. Merely believing in the doctrines of brotherly love does not make a man a Christian. He must square his belief with his daily life. It is a false nation, unfortunately entertained by too many persons, that the Christian philosophy should be regarded as an intellectual romance. If that were Christianity, it were better that it were abolished.

Fr. Cassian: But the Communists have historical facts on their side to substantiate their position. If they assert that the Christian religion is a deception practiced on the poor by the rich or on the ruled by the rulers, they point with a great deal of accuracy to the last 1,000 years of Russian misery. "Love your neighbor as yourself," they say, is the **theory** of Christianity. Its **practice** was to exploit your neighbor, to hold him in bondage.

Fr. Coughlin: Specifically, to what historical events are you referring?

Fr. Cassian: Well, roll back the curtain of time almost a thousand years. Behold Saints Cyril and Methodius, the two Apostles who brought Christianity to the Slavic people. From that moment until 1917 Russia lived under the banner of the Cross. For nearly a thousand years the poor peasants believed in heaven and hell and lived for the hereafter while they suffered outrageously in the present.

Where was there such national poverty and national hardship as were found north of the Caspian Sea? Prisons were filled with so-called malefactors. Siberia was populated with political foes. On the other hand, the dukes and princes lived in luxury.

As far as Russia was concerned, religion was the opium of the people—an opium administered by czars and plutocrats for their own benefit.

One thousand years of Christianity were a thousand years of misery. Twenty years of Communism has renovated the entire face of the Russian world because Communism is practical, while Christianity concerned itself only with beliefs and theories, not with actions and deeds.

Fr. Coughlin: I grant that you have presented this Communistic argument very ably.

Fr. Cassian: How can you dispute these facts? Since 1917 religion has been outlawed, Communism has been established, the czars, dukes and princes have been liquidated. The wealth of the nation is owned in common, with the result that the people enjoy a modicum of happiness. These things you cannot deny.

Fr. Coughlin: Certainly, I deny them. These points will be covered in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. For the time being, may I confine my rebuttal to your statements that Communism acted where Christianity has failed to act, and accomplished in 20 years what Christianity failed to accomplish in a thousand years?

Fr. Cassian: Certainly. But before you enter into your argument, I will be fair in telling you the entire story of Christianity's failure. Do not forget that from the eleventh to the twentieth century, Christianity was the state religion of Russia. The czar was head of both the state and church in the same sense as the King of England is head of the state as well as of the church. If Christianity could have functioned anywhere, Russia was the place where it should have been perfected. Incorporate in your rebuttal an argument to counteract that pre-eminent fact.

Fr. Coughlin: Willingly do I concede that Christianity was the state religion in Russia. Regretfully will I admit that the politicians in the persons of the czars, the dukes and the governors of provinces were more or less responsible for the slavery which existed in their country. With shame do I acknowledge that even many of the bishops, prelates and priests co-operated with these politicians in shackling the people.

I could not argue with you and uphold my viewpoint successfully unless these things were admitted.

Now let us have the whole truth. Who were these archbishops and priests? Since you are relying upon factual arguments, history plainly indicates that these ecclesiastics were nothing more than political appointees elevated to their high offices by the civil government. They were not chosen by the people. They were not nominated by the Pope or by any independent, free body of clergymen. **Although, for the most part, they were good men, yet they were nothing more than consecrated politicians,** I repeat.

I am not blind to the blemishes which characterized the activities of the czars. Classify them as Neros, if you will. I shall not contradict you. But what kind of ecclesiastical politicians would these Neros appoint? You and I both know that their choice would fall upon weaklings who lacked the courage of a John the Baptist; upon men who feared to oppose publicly the misdemeanors of rulers in high places.

The union of the church and state in Russia was one where the civil monarch was supreme and where the church was his menial servant.

I am as much opposed to the state's dominating the church as I am to the state's dictating to the press or to the radio

More than any Communist, I stand for free speech, free press and free pulpit!

I ask you why Communists—who pretend to be so factual and erudite—I ask you why they hide part of the truth and do not analyze the problem of Russia's misery in the light of the uncontradictable facts which I have presented.

Fr. Cassian: Your argument is impregnable. Certainly there could be no freedom, either of the press or of the pulpit, under such a political sovereignty. Nevertheless, you have been strangely silent in your presentation relative to the personal and public lives of the czars. They were Christians, were they not?

Fr. Coughlin: They were in name only. But they did not **practice Christianity.** We do not teach that everyone who is baptized shall enter the kingdom of heaven any more than we teach that everyone who professes allegiance to the Stars and Stripes is a good American. In ancient days the Scribes and Pharisees boasted of their strict adherence to Judaism. Christ coined the classic answer for all hypocrites, both ancient and modern, when He said: :"Woe to ye Scribes and Pharisees because you devour the houses of widows, praying, long prayers. For this you shall receive the greater judgment. You bind heavy and insupportable burdens and lay them on men's shoulders; but with a finger of your own you will not move them."

Why blame the sins of wicked politicians upon Christianity when the truth is that wicked Christians should be responsible for them? Communists are forced to accept that logic when they themselves oftentimes are compelled not only to excommunicate but to murder Communists who have betrayed their creed.

Fr. Cassian: I am interested in this fresh and logical interpretation which Karl Marx and his Communistic disciples have missed. Can you enlighten me further on this subject of silencing the pulpit?

Fr. Coughlin: As far as I can recollect, it was Ivan the Terrible, a sixteenth century czar, who first uttered the theological heresy that a priest's place is in the pulpit. By edict, punishable with death, he forbade any minister of religion to mention, either in public or private, in the pulpit or out of the pulpit, anything not directly concerned with the Ten Commandments and with the law of the church which he either formulated or approved. From the days of the Prophet Isaias, whose body was sawed in twain because he opposed the public practices of a tyrant, down to our own times, when priests have gladly paid with their lives for freedom of speech, Christianity has upheld the right of every minister of religion to preach the Gospel in season and out of season.

Fr. Cassian: But Ivan the Terrible's laws were discarded in the seventeenth century. What prevented the Christian Church from battling for industrial freedom and from interesting themselves in the industrial and agricultural questions of the day?

Fr. Coughlin: I fear that Communists are inclined to emphasize Russia as if it were all Christendom . As a matter of fact, it was the poorest example of Christianity where, I repeat, religion was shackled by politicians. But let us project ourselves back of the seventeenth century and view things in their proper condition.

You ask me why the Christian Church did not interest itself in economic liberty at a time when the economic question was of minor concern. Prior to the nineteenth century, Christianity had major tasks to perform. The shackles of physical slavery, of intellectual slavery and political slavery had to be broken before it was even possible for Christian or Communist to attack the enemy known as industrial slavery.

Who won the battle over physical slavery? Was it not the Christian Church and its good sons and daughters ages before Communism was ever discussed? From the third to the thirteenth century, which are often characterized as the dark ages, who was it that conquered intellectual slavery?

Paint the picture as luridly as you can. Exaggerate, if possible, the superstitution that was rampant. Recall that reading and writing and the arts and sciences were cloaked by the pall of barbarism. Then trace the course of Christianity during these centuries.

Christians not only builded churches. They erected schools, colleges and universities. The stones of Oxford and of Cambridge, the hallowed towers of Heidelberg, and of the Sorbonne, the granite pavements of Louvain, Salamanca and dozens of other institutions of learning bear mute testimony to the victory of truth over error, of learning over ignorance.

Fr. Cassian: Do you give Christianity credit for all this?

Fr. Coughlin: The Communists give Christianity discredit for all the evil in Russia. As a matter of fact, who made the thirteenth century the greatest of centuries—greatest insofar

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Radio Broadcast on Communism

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as it marked the victory of light over darkness? Who dissipated ignorance in Ireland, in England, in practically every nation in Europe?

Read Augusta Drane's "Christian Schools and Scholars" or Montalambert's "Monks of the West" if you would read a story where truth is stranger than fiction. The black-cowled Augustinians and Benedictines, the brown-robed Franciscans, the white-cassocked Dominicans were not only priests. They were physicians, school-masters and chemists, geologists and engineers, botanists and physicists. They builded more than 8,000 monasteries and convents from whose sacred doors there went forth soldiers of learning, armed not with the sword but with the Word of God and the science of reason.

Before state universities or state schools were ever heard of in Europe, or for that matter in America, these monks laid the foundations of many institutes of learning and cast around them a halo of sanctity and science. In other words, this Christianity which Communists call the opium of the people; this Christianity which Communists are attempting to drive from the face of the earth rent the veil of intellectual darkness before the dawn of material progress was even visible. The ancestors of the friars and priests whom Communists are massacring in Spain and elsewhere were the forerunners of Fulton and Arkwright, of Pasteur and Edison and the geniuses who followed them.

It is my observation that informed Communists do not question these statements whatsoever. It is only illiterate Communists whose historical education has been neglected who deny them.

Fr. Cassian: Your argument, Father, does not sustain the entirety of your previous statement. You said that the Christian Church was busied overcoming political slavery. You gave this as a reason for her neglect of the industrial problem. Do you wish to pass by that point without mentioning it?

Fr. Coughlin: One almost fears to boast of the contributions made by Christianity to liberty and to democracy and to politics in general. Communists are not the only ones who profess a love for dictatorship. Everywhere, it appears, this corpse of tyranny seems to be raising its unholy head from the grave of the past. Dictatorship and government by man seem to be in the ascendancy, while democracy and government by constitution appear to be on the wane. But there was a glorious past!

More than 700 years ago, Christian bishops faced a dictator and forced him to sign the Magna Charta, thereby establishing a government by law.

At a later date it was Christians who challenged James of England and his theory of the divine right of kings. In our own glorious history, who were the vanquishers of George III and his arrogant imperialism? They were Washington and his compatriots, who leaned for their moral support upon the teachings of the Fathers of the Church!

Lamentably I admit those battles belong to the warfares of yesterday. Sorrowfully I recognize that they must be fought over—fought against Communists and their dictator; fought against the socialistic Fascism propagated by Hitler; fought againt any person or group of persons who, either at home or abroad, would make mockery of government by law and a memory of government by free ballot.

Fr. Cassian: But, Father, that would not be respecting authority, should the German people rebel against their Hitler or the Russian people against their Stalin. Does not your Christianity insist upon respecting authority?

Fr. Coughlin: That is true. Nevertheless, Christianity has not stultified herself by forcing its adherents to bend a knee before a despot who cringes behind a text of Scripture to support his misdemeanors. The devil can quote Scripture to support his misdemeanors. The devil can quote Scripture for his purpose. So can kings and emperors, rulers and presidents, forgetful of the fact that God never dispensed authority to any man for the purpose of scutting the basic laws of Christianity. **The Christian theory is that the governed must be freely governed, and that all who rule only rule with the consent of the people.** This concept of government is essential for the preservation of liberty—**liberty which must be preserved at all costs!**

Fr. Cassian: You talk of liberty. What is liberty without bread? How empty is all liberty when men are forced to subsist upon the crumbs which fall from Dives' table—Christian men who are compelled to want in the midst of plenty! Has the Church lost her charm? Is not Christianity capable of battling against industrial slavery, if in former days it fought for physical, intellectual and political liberty?

Fr. Coughlin: Let me remind the Communists in this audience that first things come first. The industrial problem did not require a solution before the nineteenth century.

Fr. Cassian: What do you mean about first things first?

Fr. Coughlin: Well, before you could build the bridge across San Francisco Bay ,it was necessary to have an engineer, a chemist, a physicist, a geologist. Before this vast expanse of steel could have been fabricated it was necessary to have institutions of learning. Further removed, these institutions were predicated upon scholars.

Could that bridge trace its genealogy, it would take you back to the cradle of learning in some monastery where a Thomas of Aquin, a Duns Scotus, or a Roger Bacon began unfolding the secrets of the mind and the secrets of nature. First things first! The blind world sometimes sees only effects and results, with little or no ability to envision the causes without which even a bridge could have not have been constructed.

Fr. Cassian: But what bearing has that upon the inactivity of the Church to meet the industrial problem? Is she satisfied to rest upon her laurels, refusing to participate in the battle for economic liberty?

Fr. Coughlin: Not at all, not at all. Need I remind you that there was no industrial problem before Fulton and Arkwright invented their steam engine and their power loom? Need I recall for you that the nineteenth century was the beginning of this problem; that it did not become acute until the year 1900 when giant mass-production factories became so prevalent?

How can it be honestly maintained that we were inactive when we were the first in the field with our doctrine of the living wage which was explained last Sunday? From Christ Who enunciated it, centuries before the first steam engine was conceived, down to Von Ketteler and on through the days of Leo XIII, Christianity was active in forming trade unions as it had done in the days of feudalism. In 1864 the Socialist, LaSalle, acknowledged Von Ketteler's splendid efforts in this activity when Marx was content to philosophize.

Today we are not inactive. We are still preaching the gospel of Christ and the principle of the laborers in the vineyard. But over and above the din of a wordy industrial war there sounds the voice of Pius XI warning us that **it is impossible to gain economic liberty before the peoples of the earth regain control in their parliaments, in their congresses, and in their assemblies of the regulation of credit or money.**

Fr. Cassian: What has that to do with economic liberty? Practically every Communist condemns you for even mentioning this question of money. They maintain that they are interested in an industrial problem, and you in a financial one.

Fr. Coughlin: If that is true, then Communists are certainly impractical. Why are persons interested in the industrial problem? Is it not to the end that the laborers will receive more wage money?

Pause to consider several phenomena related to the labor question. You will admit that the problem of production was solved through the invention of power production machines. You will agree that, day by day, new machinery is being invented with the result that through the labor of one man working with modern equipment, twice as much wealth can be produced as was hitherto possible. The same workman with a modern machine is equivalent to 10 workmen with obsolete equipment. But the one modern machine operator does not receive 10 times the pay. No, he does not get three times the pay. Oftentimes the owners of the modern machinery are still paying the laborer the equivalent of what he earned when he was producing half the wealth ten years ago on an obsolete machine.

Now that is neither equitable nor reasonable. This injustice has brought the industrial problem and the wage problem before the attention of every thoughtful citizen. It is a problem which must be solved by paying the laborer an annual living wage based not upon how long he works, necessarily, but upon the amount of wealth which he helps to create while he works.

Fr. Cassian: I agree with that. That is the objective—at least, the immediate objective—which the Communists have in mind.

Fr. Coughlin: But that is only half the problem which is related to economic liberty. Do you agree that in many cases the owners of mass production industry are controlled by those men men who regulate the purchasing power of the dollar?

Fr. Cassian: I am not clear as to what you mean.

Fr. Coughlin: I mean that the American people, through the Congress, have little or no voice in stating how much butter or bread or cotton or pork a dollar bill will buy.

Fr. Cassian: Oh, certainly. Everybody recognizes that Congressmen do nothing about that.

Fr. Coughlin: Well, because they do nothing about it, although they are empowered to, what happens? When wages are raised, is it not true that the cost of living is likewise raised? Thus, with that condition obtaining, what real gain accrues to laborers who strike for higher wages? I agree that the Communists have observed this phenomenon throughout the years. But lacking intelligence to understand how substantially the industrial problem depends upon the solution of the financial problem, they cry: "Let us confiscate the factories and operate them for ourselves." Never were they intelligent enough to say: **"Let us recapture the power of regulating the dollar—a power that was bestowed upon the American people by its constitutional founders."** With a dollar that is easily manipulated by the exploiters of labor, it is evident that higher wages mean nothing if they will not be able to purchase more of life's necessities. Therefore, when you ask what Christianity is proposing to do about the payment of a living annual wage, her answer is clear and definite. Her desire is to obtain for labor **a living annual wage that will remain a living annual wage through the regulated purchasing power of the dollar.**

In America we are doing the same thing that you are doing about it. You are trying to educate the public to your viewpoint. We are trying to educate the public to our viewpoint. Sometimes you lose faith in converting the American people to your standard and then you say: "Down with democracy! Up with tyranny!" On the contrary, we have learned how to suffer rebuffs and disappointments but we have never learned to lose faith in the political liberty, the democracy and the people whom we love.

Fr. Cassian: The thoughts which you have expressed suggest many questions to me. Next Sunday afternoon, it would be of interest if you would discuss strikes in general, and this democracy to which you have just referred. You Christians evidently believe in democracy, and the Communists, of course, believe in dictatorship, which operates behind the veil of a quasi democracy. In fact, it appears that the present administration in America day by day is departing from the Washingtonian concept of democracy. Will you comment upon that next Sunday, which happens to be the eve of Washington's birthday?

Fr. Coughlin: With pleasure, Father.

Farm Head Blasts Federal Lassitude in Loan Situation; Charges Wall St. Dominance

Calling attention to the "mess" the federal government has made of the farm credit situation by meekly allowing private bankers to control land values, the National Farmers Union, in a blistering statement last week, urged all farm organizations to band together in a drive to protect the property investments of debt-enslaved farmers.

"It is easy to see," said E. H. Everson, president of the Farmers Union, "that the Federal Reserve Bank, which has a monopoly on the credit resources of the country, can make the terms of its loans such that the borrowers will be unable to meet them, and thus destroy the value of the property and take it over."

Everson left no doubt in the minds of those farmers to whom the appeal was addressed that intelligent agricultural leaders have waked up to the alarming abuses of private money control—and that they are ready to sacrifice their organized identities, if necessary, in a united front battle against Federal Reserve outrages.

Charges Bad Faith

"The Federal Reserve Banks, through their power to expand and contract credit, and by raising and lowering discount rates, have practically every other banking or credit agency by the neck," Mr. Everson declared. "They make the rules of the game, so to speak, and every other bank or credit institution simply has to bow the head and bend the knee."

President Everson directed his challenge specifically to the government by charging bad faith in official circles after the establishment of Federal Land Banks.

"When the law was passed creating the Federal Land Bank System," the farm leader asserted, "the federal government appropriated about three-quarters of a million dollars as a revolving fund to start it, and as I remember, provided for seven directors, four appointed by the government and three elected by the stockholders. This was done because of the government's investment.

"However, it was understood that as soon as the government's money was repaid the fund would be turned over to the stockholders to operate. It was not long until the revolving fund was repaid to the government; but instead of the federal government surrendering its control of the system, it has continued to take more and more control of the land banks, and is making a mess of the whole structure."

Land Values Fall

Everson charged that the government has "wholly disregarded" two essential fundamental factors in the making of "sound loans" to farmers, namely:

(1) The ability of the borrower to repay the loan, with interest;

(2) The need to maintain and sustain the value of the property which is pledged as security for the loan.

Deploring the absence of adequate governmental protection of the farmer-borrower against avaricious creditors, Everson's statement continued:

"Every experienced banker knows that just in proportion as his borrower customers are unable to meet their obligations, in the same proportion the value of the property which is pledged as security is impaired."

Hits Reserve Monopoly

Citing the control the Federal Reserve System exercises over the policies of "all credit institutions" in the nation, the National Farmers Union head pointed out:

"They (the Federal Reserve Banks) can monetize their bonds and securities through the United States Treasury—a special privilege to the Federal Reserve Banks; but denied to the Federal Land Banks. They buy the Federal Land Bank bonds at from two to four per cent interest and can turn these bonds into the Treasury and receive Reserve notes to the extent of 95 per cent of the face of the bonds for the actual cost of printing (30 cents per thousand dollars) and, mind you, they still draw the interest on the bond, and so far as we have been able to learn, they are not limited as to the amount they can monetize in this manner."

Mr. Everson's assumption is entirely correct. He might have added that such illegal control over our money was enlarged by the New Deal administration in several banking laws passed since 1932.

FCA Called Unfair

The agrarian leader scored current Wall Street propaganda by stating should bonds be monetized in a similar manner by the Federal Land Banks, the action would be widely excoriated by international bankers as ruinous inflation.

The Farm Credit Administration, which has foreclosed on thousands of farm mortgages while posing as a beneficent creditor of farmers, also drew the wrath of Everson.

"The FCA," he declared, "which is supposed to be the servant of our own Co-operative Credit Banks, lines right up on the side of coupon-clipping private bankers by sending out a mimeographed statement to congressmen, discrediting an honest effort to really make our Federal Land Bank System work and become solvent. This statement told the congressmen that such a measure would not help more than 15 per cent of the farmers and that 85 per cent of them would be injured by it."

Congress Should Act

By inference, Everson accused FCA officials of conspiring silently with the Federal Reserve Bankers to keep farmers under the enslaving dominance of Wall Street.

"Now, that is the kind of discrimination we have in our banking system and that is what we are told is a 'sound money system,'" the farm spokesman charged, adding:

"The congress of the United States has had the power under the Constitution to remedy this situation. Yes, has had the power ever since the Constitution was adopted and has that power now. Why don't they exercise that power? Will they actually permit this greedy Morgan monster to destroy our civilization rather than exercise their constitutional authority?"

Bank Profiteers Rob Farmer of Rightful Production Share

Numerous appeals have come to SOCIAL JUSTICE to explain why the American farmer never receives the cost of production. The question is asked: "If the farmer gets less than half of the value of the products he sells, where does the remainder go?"

The answer is: a small part of the consumer price for farm commodities goes for taxes, transportation, market handling, etc—but the great bulk of profits is realized by profiteering individuals who manipulate farm prices for their own gain.

In a word, the farmer is bilked of his profits by speculators and international bankers who transact sales of large quantities of farm goods—which they do not have—by marginal fountain pen methods.

It is a matter of record that Wall Street bankers and "specs" sold to themselves and among themselves about 150-million bales of cotton in 1934, about 190-million bales of cotton in 1935, and about 27-billion bushels of wheat in 1935 **that they did not have and never expected to have, merely to depress prices of these commodities.**

Since the bankers sold to themselves, they lost nothing on the deal. As soon, however, as the thieving transaction had served its purpose, the bankers hiked the price and re-sold on American and international grain exchanges at enormous profits.

This practice of "short selling" by profiteers places the American farmer at the mercy of a market, fixed and dominated by Liverpool international bankers.

Worst Flood in History Ravages Farmlands

While public attention has been centered on the dreadful flood calamity to cities and towns, the widespread suffering of farm victims almost passes description. The tremendous force of the disaster fell cruelly on thousands of scattered farms and homes in lowland districts, driving families from their homes and wiping out all their possessions. A stretch of Tennessee farmland inundated by the waters is here shown. —*Acme Picture.*

Illinois Farmers Urge an End to Crop Scarcity, Unfair Prices

Illinois farmers have served notice on Washington lawmakers that they do not favor the false economy of crop scarcity. They are for abundance of production so long as surpluses are prevented from ruining land values.

Furthermore, they are demanding an equitable return on their property and labor investments.

These points form the keynote of a "social justice" platform for agriculture adopted by the Illinois Agriculture Association at the opening session of its annual convention last week in Chicago.

More than 5,000 delegates, representing 70,000 organized Illinois farmers, heard Earl C. Smith, president of the organization, challenge the administration to comply with the demands.

Speaking of the Soil Conservation Act of 1936, Mr. Smith declared:

"Either this law must be amended or legal means found to effect changes in administrative regulations to more effectively control the supply of farm products in keeping with the demand, while at the same time preserving the greatest national asset—fertility of American soil."

He urged that control of production be invoked only to prevent the accumulation of crop surpluses in unmanageable proportions. A continuing prosperity is possible, Mr. Smith said, if a balance can be maintained in prices of agricultural and non-agricultural commodities, wages and professional services so as to promote a rapid exchange of the products and services of all economic groups.

He lashed the ineffectiveness of current unemployment relief activities being carried on by the federal government with the statement:

"It is difficult to reconcile the recurring statements of public officials about the steady absorption of the unemployed by industry and the continuing demand for maintenance or increase of funds to meet unemployment conditions."

He was equally dissatisfied with the farm relief set-up, saying: "It appears that present trends in relief are toward fastening upon the taxpayers of the state and nation a permanent system of doles."

The People Speak . . . .

Prays for Success Of Father Coughlin

To the Editor:

I am writing this letter as a Protestant Congregational clergyman who is in good and regular standing in the Congregational denomination, and as one of the millions of American citizens who believe that you are called by God to present national truths to the people of these United States over the air and through the press.

You have been criticized and disappointed many times during the past months, but hundreds of thousands of people are profiting each week from reading your frank and fearless statements in SOCIAL JUSTICE and hearing you over the air.

Millions of our citizens were pleased with your splendid broadcast in memory and in honor of His Excellency Michael J. Gallagher, D. D. Bishop of Detroit. Bishop Gallagher made a very fine and lasting impression on the public in his fine Christian and American address over the air April 21, 1935, when he answered many questions, both from within the church and from the public in general, relative to your addresses and general course of action, defending and upholding your civil and religious rights to express your opinion upon public issues and civil dangers. You will miss Bishop Gallagher personally, but in my opinion his death at this critical moment of American history is a great national loss.

Millions of American citizens are hoping and expecting that you will carry forward your splendid work over the air and through the press, as well as caring for your religious duties to your own church. My prayer is that our God will continue to give you the needed strength and courage to continue your good fight for the right.

During the past year, I have been traveling over Wisconsin as lecturer on above topics, and hence have come into close personal contact with hundreds of thousands of people from all walks of life and from all religious creeds, and in that wide intercourse have seen more and more the need of your splendid leadership. I feel you should have these words of encouragement coming from the public impression which has come to me.

—**Daniel Woodward.**

Randolph, Wis.

Flood Relief Money Issue

To the Editor:

The depression has prevented 95 per cent of the people from aiding financially the victims in this flood calamity. It is fortunate that the government is equipped with the necessary elements to cope with the situation.

Why not make a special issue of currency sufficient to finance the rebuilding of every home and important building destroyed by the flood and by the fire caused by the flood? The government could make it an emergency issue with the photo of President Roosevelt on the face and a photo of some important feature of the flood on the back. They could make it legal tender for all debts, public and private, with no exceptions. Thus, it would be the same as the greenback of Lincoln's time, which was the best money we ever had.

Through this act the government would be killing two birds with one stone: First, by rebuilding homes for the victims of the flood, and, second, by increasing the money in circulation, it would abolish the panic and substitute prosperity for the welfare of all.

Then each individual having his home replaced through this source should be exempt from paying interest the first year, with 1 per cent the second year, 2 per cent the third year, and 3 per cent the balance of the time until paid, the payments being adjusted according to circumstances of the individual concerned.

—**Eli Reynolds.**

Greenville, Mich.

Circulation Can Be 2-Million

To the Editor:

Now that Father Coughlin has heard our plea and answered our request by returning to the air, should we not show and prove to him our appreciation?

Father Coughlin has repeatedly stated that his only wish from his loyal friends was increasing the circulation of the paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Then let us do this. Increase circulation to at least two million subscribers! Oh, yes, it can be done **if every subscriber of SOCIAL JUSTICE will just solicit four new subscribers.**

If we hope to stem the serpent of Communism, which is crawling in our midst, we must keep Father Coughlin on the air and bring about a wider distribution of his weekly paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE.

With God's help, we can do it.

—**Mrs. Louisa Guilloyet.**

Osgood, Ohio.

Would Destroy Freedom

To the Editor:

The Rev. Peter Batiste Duffee, New York, tells us in an address that the "international financiers" are backing "Communistic Russia" and 'professors paid by Communists exist in every university" in our country.

Father Coughlin defined these financiers as the "money changers" and some of their ilk publicly took exception as being singled for this attack, but they never denied that they control this country and every other country economically except Germany, Italy and Japan. So, what are we, the supposedly smart Americans, going to do about this condition which is polluting the minds of our youth in schools, causing labor trouble throughout the land that will, eventually, make it necessary to do the very thing that they are trying to have done, that of placing the United States under marrtial law.

Then they can and will, using the power they have in Washington, destroy every vestige of the freedom that the people do not now appreciate. When this happens, don't sob when your religious places are burned, your priests and nuns murdered in cold blood, your homes gone, all the things in your life that have contributed to your happiness—gone forever and you find yourself and loved ones actual slaves to this group of Communists who have planned this destruction of the Christian people for centuries.

A certain magazine recently published a true story of a college in one of our southwestern states where Communism in its "highest form" was operating with the help of your money and mine. It is the duty of every Christian religion to organize solidly against this monster, fight it economically as it is fighting us, or take the consequences that Spain is taking today.

—**Gust.**

St. Paul, Minn.

It Was His Suggestion

To the Editor:

I asked through the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE some weeks ago for suggestions as to how we can show our appreciation to Father Coughlin, our great leader, for his valiant efforts in our behalf.

On many occasions since publication, my nerve centers have been made to tingle by suggestions from our loyal members covering a territory from St. Paul to New Orleans and from New York to the Golden Gate. A wider circulation of the paper is an idea in which we can all assist.

On a separate sheet I am ordering a sizeable bundle of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Fellow members: Will you do likewise? Ladies and gentlemen, my friends, I salute you!

—**R. W. Rogers.**

Erlanger, Ky.

Labor Victim Of Money System

To the Editor:

It is regrettable that certain individuals have seen fit to take exception to Father Coughlin's frank interpretation of the policy which is fostered by organized labor in behalf of its members.

When Father Coughlin attempts to point out that the powers-that-be of the labor fraternity have failed to institute a program of permanent recourse for labor, it is ridiculous to assume that he is lending aid to the industrialists.

The primary purpose of a labor union should be: Stabilized economic security. However, sheer inability to understand, or downright indifference as to the underlying "cause and effect" of our economic maladjustment has and will continue to defeat this noble purpose.

It is high time that we commence doing some sober thinking. I, for one, want to see the laborer and his family enjoy a liberal measure of the fruits of this life. But if Mr. Laborer will reason things out, he will find that the cards are stacked against him.

In fact, the rank and file of this country are the victims of a sinister monetary system that is carried on in direct violation of the Constitution. Of course, under an honest money system, the benefits would be so far-reaching that it might lessen materially the incentive which prompts labor organizations.

—**J. H. Ingoldsby.**

Chicago, Ill.

Nominations Are Open

To the Editor:

As I read the letter of Philip L. Swager and Fred A. Geier in the current issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE praising you for your "Laurel Wreath Awards," the following idea occurred to me.

Why not prepare a roster of all manufacturers and business operated under the rules of social justice and publish it in your paper?

Then it would be up to all of us who desire to see social justice established in this country to pledge ourselves as customers to these men who are pioneers of a greater and happier America.

—**Floyd H Finson.**

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Loyalty to N.U.S.J. Costs Position With the W.P.A.

To the Editor:

In your paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, this week I saw the faces of three men who had suffered the loss of their positions.

It grieves the writer to learn of such action taken, because I also lost my job on the same account. I have been connected with the NUSJ ever since its inception. I am chairman of Unit No. 7 and a member of the 15th Congressional District Executive Board in Quincy, Ill., of which I am very, very happy to tell you.

I was appointed as safety inspector on WPA over a year ago and have many, many letters to prove that my services in that capacity were satisfactory.

It was my good fortune to be the first man in the "Safety Department" to form, organize and complete a certified "First Aid Class" to be used on WPA. For this work I spent $50 and many, many hard hours of work and never have been, or ever will be, reimbursed. I held my position in the highest sense of regard and conducted my department in the best possible manner, as a gentleman should do. Well, everything was "hotsie-totsie" until my officials learned of my attendance at the great NUSJ Cleveland convention, to which five other members accompanied me. Then after I came back from the convention, I was told by my superior **there was not enough room in Adams county for my services any longer.**

It is only the truth I write you, for which I have the best of proof, and it is also the truth when I tell you I was very, very happy to lose a position that is controlled by men such as these. **I would not have missed that convention for twenty positions on the WPA!**

I could not be any more in love with the NUSJ because it is part of my family.

Keep right on with your work, Father Coughlin, and remember while you lose some things some of your members are losing too, but they cannot keep a good man down. I am waiting for four years to roll around so I can vote as I did this year.

After all is said and done, it is the working man who is to blame for our working conditions, salary and many, many other things. I thank you for your time in reading this. It is my one wish that you publish it in your paper. There are many persons in my vicinity who are angry at the manner in which I was treated by the officials of the WPA. And, believe me, I am not looking for sympathy, for I have the finest job I've ever had—not on WPA.

—**Kenneth R. Sloan.**

Quincy, Ill.

Martyr to NUSJ

To the Editor:

I am one more of the black sheep who had their heads chopped off for preaching, believing and loving social justice.

I was a timekeeper on the WPA. I was asked to "drop Father Coughlin" if I wanted to stay on the WPA. The local politicians told me that I would come down to my knees before long. My wife and children would starve along with me, they warned, while I would come begging in want. All the noncitizens on my time-sheet are still at their jobs, along with those who bowed and knelt and left Father Coughlin.

—**A. J. Gagne.**

North Attleboro, Mass.

How a Paper's Sales Are Built

To the Editor:

A newcomer in our parish, I had to tackle the job of selling SOCIAL JUSTICE unaided. I had been informed from various parishes in our city that it could not be done; but I wanted proof.

Since last June I have handled as many as 96 copies per week. Due to impaired health and lack of storm protection, I've had to cut my number and am now getting 75 and steadily increasing. I depend almost entirely upon my routes. To secure route customers, I equipped myself with note paper and pencil. At each sale I asked "permission to deliver SOCIAL JUSTICE to your home each Saturday; you pay by the week." The news customer writes down his name and address. I get new names each Sunday.

Bulk delivery at given stations in Cleveland would simplify and speed up sales, as a supply will be accessible when extra papers are needed.

Since I have been invited to other churches, I see a need for this method of selling.

My daughter covers one route and supplies the two libraries in our section. Punctuality goes over big. We have discovered people like to read Saturday and Sunday evenings.

I pay my carriers 2 cents per paper for all new customers which they secure and the same for all customers outside a given distance. One cent for all customers is given them within the prescribed distance.

I also supply other distributors at 3 cents per copy. They manage their own routes and the only request I make is that they keep a record of customers, up to date, so that if something should happen, their patrons will be taken care of. My own records are likewise up to date and can be handled by our distributors in case of necessity. Thus, these friends would not be lost to SOCIAL JUSTICE.

We have no financial losses. As to profits: I have a bank in which all my own profits, as well as all donations, are dropped. It is widely advertised; thus, many friends send in coins. When this is filled, we get it opened at the bank and a cashier's check is mailed to Father Coughlin for future broadcasts.

To feel worthy of one's friends is a mighty satisfactory mental state. We hope to acquire this status. A grand friend of Father Coughlin's informs me that we are to have a study club in our neighborhood. I have notified other old stand-bys, who received the news with much pleasure.

Nothing can stop us now. Before this job is done, you will be as proud of us as we now are of you.

Anyone interested in selling SOCIAL JUSTICE at church on Sunday or desirous of starting a route will be most welcome to apply.

—**Agnes Stanton Bolt.**

Cleveland, Ohio.

Story of Money Well Worth Study

To the Editor:

The issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE dated January 11, 1937, and especially page 8, I consider the best ever. The subject: "From Barter to Ink Pot—The Story of Money."

Would that this article be placed in every home in America and particularly in our schools! It is indeed appalling to know the ignorance that exists among our people relative to our monetary system as conducted by the banking system.

I am keeping these pages for needed reference.

—**E. E. Hansaker.**

Lima, Ohio.

Study Clubs Spread Social Justice

Promotion of Paper Chief Activity Now

Father Coughlin's call to the National Union to awaken was hailed by loyal members from coast to coast. Many zealous friends of social justice have had a restless slumber.

When the order went out to suspend all activities of the National Union for Social Justice, the membership complied with commendable discipline. But many earnest individuals, in the hope of keeping alive their mutual interest and being prepared for the time when Father Coughlin would call them into action, formed study clubs or social groups.

Father Coughlin's message on Page 2 of today's paper is directly addressed to those National Union loyalists who as individuals have formed study clubs or social justice groups.

Father Coughlin's message, which now calls upon the sleeping National Union to awaken, also makes it clear that unit, state and congressional organizations will not be revived. Contact is to be maintained between individual members and Father Coughlin.

Many Question Value of Clubs

Forming of social groups to take the place of the former National Union units is by no means unanimously endorsed. Thoughtful persons, equally zealous for social justice, have written to caution against these honestly-intentioned groups which, nevertheless, are a ripe field for political activity.

The sentiment of these members is well presented by a correspondent from San Francisco, who writes: "In apprehension of the fact that the management of SOCIAL JUSTICE seems to be strongly in favor of various suggestions for forming these so-called 'Social Justice Study Clubs,' I feel it advisable to give my reasons for discouraging for awhile, at least, the formation of such clubs.

"My objections are based upon conclusions arrived at from my own observation of conduct, attendance, and the kind of interest manifested by members at our former meetings. My conviction is that if anyone is interested in the subject at all, he or she can gain a far better understanding of it by studying in privacy and at one's own leisure; besides, it is less expensive all around. I find, however, a discussion of the subject with another person most beneficial and enjoyable; as it is one of the most effective methods of spreading this gospel for honest money.

"I have also become aware that those who are most persistent with suggestion-offerings shirk participation of actual work most. Anyone who is sufficiently interested in augmenting the circulation of this paper will find plenty opportunities to do so without ceremonial elbowing with others at time and money wasted meetings. I have found this to be so."

All Are Friends Of Social Justice

Equally sincere is this letter from neighboring Los Angeles:

"Immediately upon your request that NUSJ units cease to function as National Union units, the writer urged that we make our unit over into a study club. This has been done.

While some members decided to quit the unit, others remained, and we are going ahead as private individuals, marking time until such time as the National Union membership should be called back into action by its leader . . .

"Our study club is taking up the study of the monetary system, the Constitution, and the new Townsend bill as drawn up by Arthur Johnson, attorney for the California labor commission. We also intend to study certain vital bills that come before the present Congress and urge our members to write to our Congressman how we wish him to vote."

Calling themselves the "Friends of Social Justice," some 200 former officers and workers in the 17th Michigan district held a reunion banquet which was addressed by senatorial and congressional candidates and members of the former board of trustees of the National Union. Re-dedicating their zeal to the cause of social justice and awaiting Father Coughlin's "orders," the Michigan group devoted its deliberations exclusively to the more effective distribution of the paper SOCIAL JUSTICE in the Detroit area. A campaign of doorbell pushing, in an effort to introduce the paper into areas where it is still unknown, was decided upon. Steady increases in orders were reported by all persons now engaged in the distribution of the paper.

Groups Go In For Local Civic Affairs

Freed from the restraint of National Union by-laws and policy, which aimed to center attention upon 16 basic principles for the attainment of social justice, some of the local groups have extended —or narrowed—their interests. From the support of congressional or state politicians, several of them have concentrated upon programs of civic betterment, supporting aldermen and city board members of one department or another on their endorsement of social justice principles. It is recalled that at the time of the Cleveland convention, a considerable number of delegates were for applying the principles of social justice to intimate local situations. However, honestly-intentioned, this attempt to take the broad principles of social justice into civic and community affairs inevitably entangles activity of the so-called National Union with local politics.

All Past Contest Pictures Reprinted in Paper Today

Today marks an outstanding event in our **"Know Social Justice"** Contest. We are presenting for your solution all 20 picture-questions which have appeared to date.

This is done for the accommodation of those readers who, through procrastination or some other cause, have delayed in entering the competition. Many have written in requesting the accumulated pictures so that they may enter now and bring themselves right up to the minute with all other contestants.

Outside of the intellectual benefits to be derived from your working out 50 questions on social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin, think what it would mean to you to land among the prize-winners.

What Prize Could Mean

Think what a check for $2,500.00 could do for you. It could mean a college education, the establishment of a business, marriage, a new home, a trip abroad. Or you could invest it to good, sound advantage. Some one of our readers will surely win this Grand Prize.

Think what the Second Prize could bring you. One thousand dollars in cash and a shining, new car — your choice of a Chevrolet, a Ford or a Plymouth sedan.

Then, there's the Third Prize—$400.00 in cash and your choice of a Chevrolet, a Ford or a Plymouth sedan. Your summer vacation is surely "in the bag" with either of these two awards in your possession.

Dollar Starts You

Then there are the remaining 365 cash prizes, all of which will spell "victory" to 365 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

One dollar sent in with your cumulative coupon today starts you on the way. Of course, you may remit in full, $2.50, if you wish.

Whichever way you choose to enter, don't fail to take full advantage of having all 20 past picture-questions before you NOW.

And bear in mind—the net proceeds go into the fund of the Radio League of the Little Flower for the purpose of spreading the truths of social justice throughout our country.

So—you know what to do.

Indiana Always Loyal!

SOCIAL JUSTICE may be obtained from the following dealers in Indianapolis, Ind.:

Indiana Theatre Magazine and News Shop, 134 W. Washington St.

Lyric News Shop, 155 N. Illinois St.

Periodical Shop—52 S. Illinois St.

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News Stand, corner Kentucky Ave. and Illinois St.

News Stand, S. W. corner Market and Penn Sts.

News Stand, N. W. corner Washington and Penn Sts.

Mrs. Foley, 837 N. Gray Ave.

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Randolph Skabla, 1649 Ringgold St.

And elsewhere in Indiana:

Joseph M. O'Dea, general delivery, Cedar Lake, Ind.

Mr. Harry Bloemker, 1225 Kitch St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. F. Smith, 127 West Leith Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.

'Coughlin Club' of Chicago, Ill., Sends $200 Gift

Dear Father Coughlin:

Enclosed you will find two Postal Money Orders and one American Express Order in a sum total of $200.00, which represents the greater portion of the receipts of a party given by a group of your loyal friends in the Sixth Illinois District on January 16. When all matters are finally cleared up we will probably have a few dollars more to send on to you.

Also enclosed is a patron list of those that contributed fifty cents or more.

This group will not officially meet again and they are depending, of course, on me as the treasurer to forward this money. Consequently, if you consider it proper and can do so without embarrassment, I would appreciate your note of acknowledgement in the SOCIAL JUSTICE paper.

Respectfully,
—James I. Upington.
Chicago, Ill.

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